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VOL. XII NO. 82 BOMBAY SATURDAY APRIL 5, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Apr.	NALDERA*		10,933
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
18th April	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th July	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY
TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th April	NAGPORE ..	5,283
19th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	5,273
26th ,,	PERIM* ..	7,648
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE* ..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA† ..	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
5th April ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war 9 a. m.
7th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war. 10 a. m.
9th ,, ..	BANKURA	Busreh via K'obi & P. Gulf Ports
11th ,, ..	VARSOVA..	Busreh via K'chi
16th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

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Managing Director.

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(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	..... Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	..... Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	..... Yen	74,500,000

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BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

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Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	27,46,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
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CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 75,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

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Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ...	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

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LONDON OFFICE:
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
46, Churchgate Street.
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Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
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Hankow		

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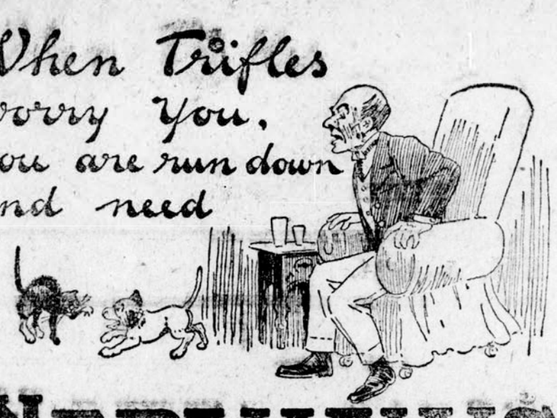

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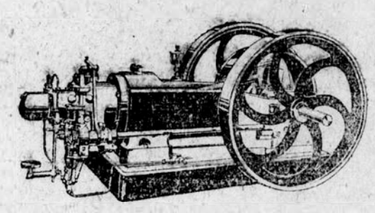

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Prepared mainly from indigenous herbs according to modern medical science. Asugari stops sugar, increases digestion, improves appetite and *drives away all nervous weakness.*

Every form of weakness disappears before it,

Get Asugari to-day and get new life.

Rs. 4 for 32 pills & Re. 1 for 8 pills.

Postal and Telegraphic Add : **"AMRITDHARA" 13 Lahore.**

IN BOMBAY, It can be had of Chemists or **Gulam Hussain V. Devji,** Hirji Mansion, Sandhurst Road, **BOMBAY 4.**

THE MANAGER, **Amritdhara Pharmacy,**

Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, **LAHORE.**

SWADESHI | SANDAL SOAP | PEERLESS

Made by Mysore Government Soap Factory.
The best for cleaning and beautifying the skin.
Prevents prickly heat, skin eruptions, etc., in hot weather.
Sold by all respectable dealers.

Agents for :—Bombay Presidency and Northern India—

Messrs. RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM AND Co.

Princess Street, Mangaldas Road, BOMBAY.

Suraballi Kasaya

THE GREAT NERVINE TONIC & BLOOD-PURIFIER

The ingredients used in the preparation of this tonic have been selected through careful experiments and close observation and they being indigenous products the effects experienced by the Indians are ever so much better than those derived from any imported tonic or blood-purifier. ::

The principal functions of *Suraballi Kasaya* are to purify impure or impoverished blood in the system and give tone to the nerve and muscles. It promotes digestion and helps nutrition and thereby restores strength and energy. :: :: :: ::

Suraballi Kasaya is purely vegetable in composition, tasteful, and may be taken at all seasons.

Six Weeks' Course will show astonishing results.

One Bottle Costs Re. 1-8 locally or Rs. 2-5 per V.-P.P.

C. K. Sen & Co., Ltd., 29, Kolutola St., Calcutta.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY

S. C. CEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.

15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.

ELECTRIC

FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "LIGA" **GOLD** WRIST WATCHES

KEEP TIME TO THE VERY MINUTE

SOLD UNDER VALUE REFUND GUARANTEE

At Prices unobtainable elsewhere

Illustrated Catalogue sent on request

CADER & Co Ltd.

York House, Fort, Colombo.

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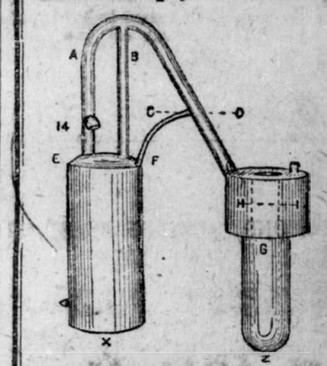
Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



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APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO

ALEX. BRAULT

(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)

7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

THE SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST. ALSO FOR NUMEROUS NOVELTIES.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

FLAMME BLEUE

PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES

"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"

"FROUDIERE SAFES" PARIS.

PREMIUM BONDS.

BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST, must be strong in English. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Bombay Chronicle," with copies of testimonials and stating lowest salary expected.
A

A LADY DOCTOR for Dispensary, Kathor (Dist. Surat), stating salary and qualification to SECRETARY M. R. Islam Charitable Zenana Dispensary, Kathor.
A R10196

WANTED—A retired GRADUATE with full experience of Trust and Charitable affairs. Also should know Gujerati accounts and management of States. Box No. 170 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A A10180

WANTED—Able, energetic, whole-time Catholic gentleman to take charge of office of a Social Organisation. Salary and prospects according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 174, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10194

WANTED—Influential and competent AGENTS to canvass Life business for a well established Insurance Office. Liberal salary and commission. Apply with terms to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19372

WANTED—Influential and respectable AGENTS, all over the districts of the presidency to represent the Unique Assurance Company, Ltd., Calcutta, on liberal terms. For particulars apply to:—G. K. SUBBIAH, Chief Agent, Shroff Buildings, Parel, Bombay 12.
A 19360

SALARY RS. 100-250 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2, RAWALPINDI.
(A) (S)

SPECIAL REDUCTION for a short time only in Typewriting and Shorthand Fees. Unique advantage to those desirous of learning Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Do investigate. General Speed Practice Class every morning. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Oppo. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
A WS

WANTED:—SECRETARIES for new Branch offices of an established Insurance Company, (started in 1908) to be opened at Poona, Surat and Goa. Decent remuneration for decent and capable persons. Security of one to two thousand rupees, in cash or in the shares of the Company essential. Those who are in a position to form, at these stations, a local Board of Directors of respectable people would be given preference. Lady canvassers also required. Good terms. Apply to Box No. 154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10126

WANTED—Following staff for TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, DARESSALAAM:—8 Assistant Station Masters, salary sh. 150, p.m.; 1 Vacuum Fitter, salary sh. 230, p.m.; 1 Draftsman (Mechanical Loco) salary sh. 350, p.m.; 1 Painter salary sh. 230 p.m.; 1 Springsmith salary sh. 230, p.m.; 3 Boilermakers with 5 years' Railway experience, salary sh. 230 p.m. Candidates must have had previous experience on any INDIAN RAILWAY. Apply with copies of certificates to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, Agents Tanganyika Railways, 121, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A R10183

CAN YOU AFFORD NOT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE of this SPLENDID OFFER?—The Director has decided to offer for open competition 100 SCHOLARSHIP at HALF FEES. SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING (NEW ERA EDITION 3 months' Course with speed) Accountancy, Law, General Office Routine, Banking, General English and Commercial Knowledge, Economy, etc., taught rapidly and individually. SERVICE GUARANTEED Special shorthand speed Classes. Preparation for Professional Commercial Examinations. Apply THE PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A 10191

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—HINDOO SANSKRIT GRADUATE, wants TUITIONS or account, correspondence or Secretarial work in morning and evening near Chawpatti. Please write to Box No. 167 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10160

WANTED—SITUATION by a young, energetic SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON long-experienced in Civil and Military. Apply Box No. 173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10193

GRADUATE GOLDMEDALIST PRIZEMAN, well-recommended experienced desires immediate decent SITUATION. Genuine help, Bombay preferred. Box No. 162, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10143

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large BLOCK is TO BE LET for High Class Hindus.
C R10173

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES, very comfortable, Girgaum, Back Road, Mahimwala's Bungalow.
C R10149

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS or Office and Residence, "Nidhi Building", Carnac Road. Apply HAJEE MAHD. ABBAS, 173, Jackeria, Musjid, Bombay.
C R10176

TO LET at Panchgani, large FURNISHED BUNGALOW, four bed rooms, best situation. Write to A.S. MADON, 5, North Petty Staff Lines Poona.
C R10151

TO BE LET—Well ventilated and good accommodated open on all the sides—BLOCKS, GODOWNS and ROOMS in Gordhan Building near West End Cinema, Churni Road. Apply SIR MANGALDAS HOUSE, Lamington Road.
C R10192

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peer khan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C R10110

NEW GODOWNS, size 113 by 29 by 20 and 68 by 42 by 20 at Narsingpura Jail Road. See ABOOBAKAR ABDOOLREMAN, Pydhoni.
C R10089

TO LET—Very desirable office and residential premises on 3rd floor at 14-19, Princess Street, Off Queens Road, opposite Marine Lines. Apply THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., at the same premises.
C R10069

TO LET AT NAINI TAL.—Forest Cottage, a double-storied house, near the Schools. Rent Rs. 1500/- plus taxes. Apply to M. D. PANDE, Vakil Naini Tal, or Lalsingh Mansingh, P.O. 2, Bombay.
C R10166

TO LET IMMEDIATELY at Hughes Road, an extensive and up-to-date SHOWROOM with basement, best suited for large motor, dress-making and other business requiring first class display, plenty of space for office, conveniences for workshop, if necessary, very moderate rent, immediate occupation. Particulars could be had from T.R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 19249

HOTELS.

HIMALYA HOTEL—Tatli-Tal, Naini-Tal Just above the Motor Terminus, overlooking the Lake. A first class hotel on cosmopolitan line. Comfortably furnished rooms. Electric lights and pipe water. Excellent cuisine to suit all tastes. For terms, etc., please apply to the MANAGER, Mr. W. N. GANGULEE, M.C.A. (London).
H R10184

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—From Gamdevi Chandra Bhuvan, two AFRICAN PARROTS on Tuesday well versed in names of Hindu Gods and also talk well. Finder handsomely rewarded. Apply:—KATE, Zenith Pharmacy, Gamdevi.
PB R10177

PERSONAL.

A GENTLEMAN, aged 25 years, dumb and deaf has been missing from the 2nd instant from Ghatkopar. Description, dark-brown complexion, height 5½ feet, and short size. Any one giving the trace of him will be handsomely rewarded. PRABHUDAS VALLABHDAS PATEL, c/o Chandulal Tulsidas Bldg., Ghatkopar, or Jain Manderwala Bungalow, No. 3, Valkeshwar Road, Bombay.
10178

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A full complete MACHINERY of a Ginning Factory containing 36 to 60 ginning machines and Boiler, etc., secondhand in good condition. One cotton press also, secondhand in good order. Please communicate with Messrs. DEOKARANDAS DAULATRAM, 156, Cama Building, New Hanuman Lane, 3rd floor, Bombay 2.
K R10186

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S CONVALESCENCE, at Juhu is sure certificate for sanitation. A very desirable plot of 6000 yards at Juhu, facing the sea and suitable for Sanitarium is FOR SALE. Apply Box No. 171, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R10181

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WELL established Purely Indian Life Insurance Co. desires to establish 3 CHIEF AGENCIES, (1) Poona, Deccan, (2) Central Provinces, Berar, (3) Gujarat, Kathiawar. Applications are invited from respectable and influential gentlemen, who can deposit Cash Security and guarantee business. Terms—handsome salary and Commission. Apply at once to Box No. 176, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R10195

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

WANTED TO BUY—Secondhand 5 seater Car. Must be in working order and cheap. State price and full particulars to Box No. 172, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10187

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Students who wish to join the vacation classes to be coached during the vacation months and made up with those who commenced in January should enrol immediately. Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R10136

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

AN ASSOCIATED ACCOUNTANT and formerly PROFESSOR of COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS at Calcutta is now open to take up few students only for systematic and thorough training in Banking, Economics, Law, Accounts, Auditing and other allied subjects. Please write to Post Office Box No. 942, Bombay 1.
M R10158

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SCIENCE OF THE SEXES Relations of the Sexes. Grace Darling, Matrimonial alliance each one rupee. List free. VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R10148

HAVELOCK ELLIS, Studies in the Psychology of Sex, 6 vols. (New) Rs. 65 Sanger, The History of Prostitution (New) Rs. 20. KNIGHT, Travels East: Persia, 3 vols. 18/9, Rs. 75. MALCOLM, History of Persia, 2 vols., 1815, Rs. 125. BENJAMIN, Persia and the Persians. (Good copy). Rs. 25. MARTIN HAUG, the Aitareya Brahmanam of the Rigveda, 2 vols., 1863 (scarce). Rs. 15. HAJEE NOORMAHOMED, Bookseller, 118, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R10185

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 19,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL

Manufactured from decorticated seed, odourless and tasteless. No eructation. No hiccup, no griping, no nausea. Price As. 5 for 2½ oz. bottle and Re. 1 for 16 oz. bottle. Sold by all well-known Chemists, etc., V.P.P. sent.

Write PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO., near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay.
T

DWARKA.

"TEMPLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House.
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open.
RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
112, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

On the Government List

THE SUTLEJ FLOUR MILLS?
FEROZEPORE CITY

Manufactures Maida, Rawa, Sooji, Atta and Bran of the best quality. For samples rates and Agency terms apply to the Secretary, THE SUTLEJ FLOUR MILLS, Ferozepore City, PUNJAB

Telephone No. 166 Telegrams:—Sutlej.
(Please refer this paper when ordering.)
T 19354

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS.—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	140
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90. No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	365
Rex Visible latest 110. L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	135

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest made No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board 198 price Rs. 165, 175 & 185, will be sold at Rs. 130, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.

Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21228.

TYPEWRITER PRICES SPECIALLY REDUCED.—Super Grade Factory Rebuilt (like new) Remington Visible Typewriters and Secondhand Remingtons, Underwoods, Oliviers, Coronas, and Vernacular Typewriters. A visit will convince you. Also spare parts, Ribbons, Carbons, etc., etc. Repairs a Speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. COX & CO., Fort, Bombay.
T S

A SPLENDID OFFER—In Sign Boards Painting and Decorating Hotels, Clubs Cinematographs, Offices, Churches, Convents, Schools, and Bungalows, on reasonable terms. Apply to WALTER & CO., Painters and House Decorators, 93, Mint Road, next to Wright & Co., Fort, Bombay.
T R10162

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Tom Hatton's dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, Safe, cottage piano etc., at 67, Rehim Street, Byculla on SATURDAY, 5th instant 2-30 p.m. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers. The property is on view.
T R10159

FREE—Price List of Carpets and Durries of various colours and designs,—durable and stylish, for bedsides, floor, etc., Jainnaz, Galeens. Prices moderate to defy competition, wholesaled and retailed by THE A. H. COMPANY, 1734, Saboon Katra, AGRA.
T R10190

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

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FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE OIL HARDENING PLANT. Capacity one ton per day. Very suitable for the manufacture of vegetable Tallow. Can be seen in Bombay. For further particulars apply Box No. 169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
19365

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1924, of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay has this day been DISSOLVED.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff's Office. Sheriff of Bombay.
High Court,
Bombay, 3rd April, 1924.
19370

TELEPHONES-SECONDHAND.

A large number of second-hand Ericsson magneto telephones for disposal, tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each.

Apply:
BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.
C18798

NOTICE.

JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE SESSION commences on November 1st. A combined theoretical and practical three years' course is given in the Institute and the Works in the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel. During the training each student is allowed a monthly stipend of Rs. 60 to defray expenses. On completing the course, successful students may be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Tata Iron and Steel Company for five years and in that case are given a position in the Works on a salary of not less than Rs. 200 per month.

Minimum entrance qualification is the Intermediate Science or Engineering of a recognised University and the subjects passed must include Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Candidates must be under 22 years of age and must be of sturdy physique.

Enquiries should be made before May 1st to the Director, Technical Institute, Jamshedpur, B. N. Railway, through the Principal of the candidate's college, stating age, province, weight in lbs, height, chest measurements, qualifications, mentioning subjects passed and division and enclosing copies of certificates. Originals will be called for when required. Further details about admission will be despatched to suitable applicants only.
G 19359

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property, situate at Pahadi and Malad from Mr. Goculdas Kesharydas.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

"All those pieces or parcels of Garden Land or ground forming a big plot the northern portion of which falls in the village boundary of Pahadi Village and the southern portion of which falls in the village boundary of Malad and situate on the east of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, together with messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and registered in the name of the Vendor under House Nos. 3 and 3A east of Railway, Malad circle, by the Salsette Notified Area Committee, and containing an area of 6810 sq. yds. and bearing Survey Nos. 158 pot No. 2, and Survey No. 157 pot No. 1, and Tahti No. 1 and entry Nos. 409 and 407 of Pahadi Village with the yearly assessment of Rs. 3-2-2, together with the Right of Way over the 10 feet reserved passage having an ingress and egress to this property and leading to the Public Road known as Ghani Wada Road and which passage leads through the property of Hemabhai Premabhai to the Station Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the property of Premsukh Uderam, on the south partly by the property of Bai Manibai, wife of Chhotalal Mulchand and partly by the passage owned in common by the said Manibai and Maniklal Chaganlal and another, and beyond that by the property of Dajaman Bailiff, on the east partly by the property of Ali Wali and partly by the property of Premsukh Uderam, and on the west by the B. B. and C. I. Railway."

Dated this 4th day of April, 1924.

BHIMJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19371

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for excavation in earth, murum and boulders metalled road surface and old building foundations from the land at the junction of Victoria Road and Ghorupdeo Road, including carting materials within a radius of 2½ miles as directed will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Engineer, Works, at his office Love Grove Road, Worli who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4-4-1924.
C19369

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers,
No. 8/10, Dean Lane, near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACK WOOD JACOBEAN STYLE CARVED, PLAIN, SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STEEL FRAME, COTTAGE PIANO, BY WILLKINSON, LATEST TYPE, GODREJ'S SAFE, RICH GLASS CROCKERY, PLATED ORNAMENTS, CARPETS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW at 10-0 a.m. (S. T.), in Murli Mansions Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, made-to-order very valuable carved and plain Jacobian style household furniture such as sliding, dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirror back Jacobian sideboard and dinner wagons, Robert's drawing room cabinets and show-case, large-sized Mahogany corner cabinets, leather lined Chesterfield suites, Cottage piano, gramophone with records, roll top writing table and chairs, single and double brass and iron beds, large mirror door wardrobes, Ladies' chival dressing table and almyrah to match low and easy chairs, marble top wash-hand tables, wall clocks, latest quality, Godrej's Safe, rich glass ware crockery, cutlery, plated ware, utensils, etc., etc.

Property of Capt. R. J. Allen and others.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction sale to-day of very valuable Teak and Blackwood, Dining, Drawing and Bed-room Furnitures Grandfather Clock, Perambulator, Electric Fan Glass Crockery and Plateware, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO. will sell TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Bungalow No. 34, Napier Road, Opp. Colaba Observatory, Colaba made to order household furniture, such as sliding Dining table and chairs, English mirror back side board, dinner wagon, Chesterfield suites of sofas and easy chairs, full sized drawing room, Cabinets, silver show cases, Gramophone, blackwood carved centre table, tapestry lined drawing room suites, music teapoys, beds, mirror and panelled Almyrahs, Lady's Dressing table, marble top washing table, glass crockery and plated ware, etc.

Property of H. Armitage Esq.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of late Mr. N. P. Masani, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell TO-MORROW, at 3-0 p.m. at Cadell Road, Mahim, next to Dadabhoy Dubash's bungalow very valuable house-hold furniture by known makers such as dining tables, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, German make Baby grand piano, drawing room Cabinets, tapestry lined silver show case, office tables, carpets, rich pictures, teapoys, iron beds, mirror panelled almyrahs, dressing tables, chest of drawers, marble tables, glass crockery and plateware, etc.

1 Oakland 6 Cylinder motor car, as good as new, in perfect running order.

Property is on view on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th April, 1924.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that H.H. WADIA, the Commissioner of the High Court, Bombay has contracted with our client Mr. ALIBHAI HAIDERBHAI CHITALWALA for the absolute sale to him of the under-mentioned property pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent-decree and Decretal Order of Reference, dated the 6th day of April, 1923, and the Order dated the 21st day of February, 1924, made in Suit No: 4131 of 1921 of the High Court of Bombay wherein Dayambai, widow of Abdulkadar Jivanbhai Dawoodjibhai and others are plaintiffs and Vazirbai Dawoodjibhai Tyabji and others are defendants.

All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 16, Hunam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered as having been absolutely waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Dhabco Street and Gunjar Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 267 3/9 square yards or thereabouts whereof 40½ square yards appear to be Senadi Land and the rest appears to be of the quit and ground rent tenure and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. —, New Nos. 7330 and 7331, Old Survey No. Nil, and New Survey No. 4593 and 4592 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Collector for of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6808 and 7084, Street Nos. 91-93 and 970-91, all which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the public road called Gunjar Street, on or towards the South by the property of Esmailji Currimji Topiwala, on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhusein Kadirbhai Jawala and on or towards the West by the public street named Dhabco Street.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1924.

MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
19368 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, MOTOR CAR, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 70 of 1924 (Pitamberdas v/s Davidmeer) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 5th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

1 Rosewood sweet toned Piano by Colard and Colard nearly new in sound condition.

1 Copper boiler (for hot water) and 1 Ice chest.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Calcot Motor Car 2 seater 4 cylinder 8-10 H. P. in good running order.

Property of a European gentleman.

Cupboards—Dressing chest of drawers, chairs, tables,—writing tables, Dining tables, single and double bedsteads. Palm-stands, etc.

On SATURDAY the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned.

4 cases each 50 Dozs. Plugs (Electric appliances).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Motor Cycle.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Mail Coach
1 secondhand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 secondhand rubber tyred glass door fronted Landau.
1 Horse with harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Ford Motor Car.
1 Itala Motor Landaulette in good running order.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver in Suit No. 70 of 1924 (Pitamberdas v/s. David).

1 Calcot Motor Car 2 seater 4 cylinder 8-10 H. P. good running order.

By order of Mohamdally Bhaijibhai and on account and at the risk of Alibhai Tayebally Sanchawalla an Insolvent.

1 Canoe Victoria.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 6TH APRIL, 1924 AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.)

Under instructions from H. H. Lakin, Esqr., Director, Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on the above date and time sell by Public Auction at Doongersi Road, Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and Devji Canji, rich glass, crockery and platedware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard by Wimbridge, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, teapoys, writing tables, glass door, silver and book cases, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, old China vases, brass ornaments, wall and table clocks, jardiniers, screws, purdas, phonographs, cottage piano, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric lamps and fans, old grand father's clock, English enamelled bath tubs, hat stands, English ice box, large iron stove with hot water tank and chimney, hot water boiler, aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 F. P. BALES DABHOI COTTON.

Messrs. Menesse & Co., will sell by public Auction on Wednesday the 9th April, 1924 at 3 p.m. at their rooms on account of the Insurance office concerned the following bales slightly damaged by fire.

11 Bales Dabhoi Cotton.

A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE (PAREHADEVI PASSAGE) OPPOSITE STANDARD MILL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Sonjee, Attorneys for Mr. Goolamally Haji Kermally Mahomed Jetha, the transferee of mortgage, dated 3rd day of February, 1921, and made between Mr. Bundeallibnai Assur as the mortgagor of the one part and Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd., as the mortgagees of the other part and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, by virtue of the power of sale reserved in the said Indenture of mortgage and also in pursuance of the consent decree made on the 5th day of July, 1923, in suit No. 1178 of 1923 of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in which the said Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd., were the plaintiffs, the said Goolamally Haji Kermalli was the defendant and the said Bundeally Assur was the Third party Messrs. MENESSE and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property at the premises on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1924, at 4 p.m. in the afternoon (Standard Time).

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure situate at Worli in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 473 (Four hundred and seventy-three) Square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 147, New No. B12074, New Survey No. 3B-2958 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 3021 Street No. 486 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Ramchandra Parelker, on or towards the South by the Municipal Gutter and passage, on or towards the West by the property of Maria De Theresa DeSouza and other and on or towards the East by the property of the Church of N. S. De Salvacao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Sonji, Solicitors at their office, Cama Building Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD, NEXT TO THE BUNGALOW OF SETH ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Estate of the mortgagor the late Mr. Tulsidas L. Mody and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under their respective Indentures of mortgage Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being the portion of the land demised by the Indenture of Lease dated 14th May, 1857 and being a portion of land comprised in the Indenture of Assignment dated 29th August 1861 of which Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash is the present lessor together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwady Back Road without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2180 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jivanji Jamasji Mistry, on or towards the West by the property of Ardeshir Rustomji Limboowalla on or towards the North by the property now of Pestonji Bejonji Kapadia and on or towards the South by Khetwadi Back Road and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7379 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2150, 2151 (1) 2151 (2) and 2151 (3) and Street Nos. 113, 115, 115A and 115B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY THE 5th APRIL 1924 AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFE, SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO, LARGE BATH TUB, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 67 Rebsch Street, Byculla Near the Byculla Club Back Road very valuable household furniture etc., comprising dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware upholstered Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, rich carpets, pictures, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, handsome cabinets, pier tables, writing tables, sweet toned cottage piano, Godrej safe, iron bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, bedroom chest of drawers, reclining sofa, bent-wood chairs, large bath tub etc., etc.

The property of Tom Hatton Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 6TH APRIL 1924 AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS, PORCELAIN AND PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 6th day of April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 2 Bungalow opposite G. I. P. Railway Workshop Parel very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, glass, porcelain and platedware, drawing room suite, marble top table, fancy teapoys, rich carpets, pictures, hall cabinets, corner cabinets, iron bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest and drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas hatstands, etc.

The property of H. S. Irving, Esq., Chief Foreman G. I. P. Railway Workshop and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

High Court Suit No. 3190 of 1923, Kaikhusroo Merwanji Mehta v/s. Cursetji Jamsetji Mehta Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., will under instructions from the above plaintiff and on account and at the risk of the above defendant sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 3 p.m. at their sale rooms the following:

1 Dynamotor Electroplating; 2 Auto Wheels, 2 Switches for Motor, 1 Iron Box for Motor.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., will under instructions from the plaintiff and on account and at the risk of the defendant in Suit No. 3818 of 1923 Keikhusroo Merwanji Mehta v/s. Maneckshaw Dadabhoy Shetna, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 4 p.m. at their Sale Room the following:—

1 Pathe Machine Motor, 2 English Double Magic Lanterns. 2 Dozen Slides, 2 Saturators 2 Shutters of Machine, 2 Pathe Machine Resisters, 2 Gaumont Machine Resisters, 4 Lime Light Jets, 6 Screens for Kok Machine, 2 Ammeperre Machine Fire Box, 1 Ammeperre Motor, 6 Condensors.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., will by order of the Bank and office concerned sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m. at their Sale Room.

8 Roll Leather Belting, 5 cases Police Capes, 6 cases Envelopes, 5 Bales Kraft Brown paper 36 x 48, 120 Reams, 2 cases Dyes, 3 cases Metal Polish, 3 Typewriters, Money Purses, Pen Knives, Office chairs and Table.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 5th April, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PLUMBERS, DEALERS IN SANITARY REQUISITES AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTORS.

Auction Sale of Ligaria and Nisa washdown closets, Minerva and Lana Lavatories, Bombay Pattern Pans, semi-combination bath, Mahogany seats, Rani water fittings, Bends, Branches, offsets, shoes, "T" etc. soil pipes, single and double sockets, lead pipes, Nanni bends and traps, water cocks, dies, plumber tools iron safe, clock, cupboard, chairs, copying press, type writer, gas stove etc.

Under instructions from the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 5th April, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Haria Building, Pydhonie and at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mahomed Building, Bhendi Bazar, the following Sanitary requisites and plumber's goods etc., consisting of:—

Lana and Minerva lavatories with hot and cold taps of sizes 25" x 18", 27" x 19", and 27" x 24".

Ligaria and Nisa wash-down closets with traps.

Bombay pattern pns 23" and 25". One complete semi-combination bath (shanks), Mahogany seats with brass hings, Rani water fittings 4" Bends, Branches, (single and double), offsets, shoes, "T" etc. Soil pipes 4", single and double sockets, lead pipes (by George Formiloe) size ½" to 4", Nahni bends and traps, water cocks, dies, plumber tools, gas stove, iron safe, clock, cupboard, chairs, copying press, typewriter, shelves, etc., etc.

The above is open for inspection from 10 a.m. (S.T.) till 5 p.m. (S.T.)

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms opposite the Government Dock Yards 122 Apollo Street Fort, the undermentioned goods belonging to an European gentleman and consisting of very old and rich Satsuma and English Vases, crockeries, glasswares, Dinner, tea and coffee services, rich table and household linens, electro platedwares, spoons, forks, knives, butter dishes, ice pails, cruets, tantalus, dish covers, silver vases, table ornaments, sewing machine, Panorama Camera (complete), dress stand with box, etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms at No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—Crockery ware, glassware, cutlery, Panorama Camera, Linen, dessert and breakfast service, sewing machine, dress stand, table ornaments, pictures, platedware etc.

By order of the office concerned:—
6 c/s Paper Blocks.
1 c/s Thermometers.
5 c/s Copybooks.
2 c/s Mouth harmoniums.
3 c/s Pocket knives.

By order of the Administrator Bombay:—
1. Re. Estate of the late Mr. Oliver:—Wearing apparels and dinner service etc.
2. Re. Estate of the late Mr. R. C. Ward:—Watch, books, and wearing apparels etc.
3. Re. The late Mr. F. P. Earle:—Glare glasses, trunks, wearing apparels, books, blankets, etc.
4. Re. The late Mr. Fredelis:—Table, chairs, umbrella, etc.
5. Re. The late Mr. C. Buhrer:—Wearing apparels, toilets, spectacles, holdall suit cases, rugs, sundries, etc.

By order of the Postmaster-General Bombay:—
Leather wallets, Drill, Canvas and gunny bags, gold Vajartik, gold poothi mala, Sarees cut coins, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES BLACK STEAM TUBE FITTINGS, ARRIVED PER S. S. "BANCA".

Suit No. 4654 of 1923.

Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd. ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. Taher Darukhanawala & Co., (Nagdevi Street) ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs Little and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., the plaintiffs in the above Suit and in terms of Decree passed in the above Suit and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Taher Darukhanawala and Co., (Nagdevi Street) the defendants in the above Suit Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th April, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following goods arrived per s.s. "Banca".

T. D. C. 9914 Bombay No. 2/6.—Case No. 136—1 c/s plugs 1," 2" nuts 1" nipples 1", 1½", 4", 5" and 6".

T. D. C. 9914 Bombay No. 2/6.—Case No. 131—1 c/s plugs ½", 2½", 4", 5", 6" nuts ½" and 1½".

T. D. C. 9914 Bombay No. 2/6.—Case No. 132—1 c/s plugs 1½," nuts 1½," nipples 1½" and 2".

T. D. C. 9914 Bombay No. 2/6.—Case No. 133—1 c/s plugs 1¼", nuts ¼" nipples ½", ¾", 3" and 2½".

T. D. C. 9914 Bombay No. 2/6.—Case No. 134—1 c/s plugs 3."

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under the patronage of Shrimant Shri Sayajirao Gaikwad of Baroda.

Gandharva Natak Mandali

only 2 plays in Bombay at the Elphinstone Theatre on Special on account of Holiday—Saturday 5-4-24 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)

SWAYAMWAR.

Sunday 6-4-24 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)

SOUBHADRA.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 P.M.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

In his great masterpiece

"ROBIN HOOD"

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"INSIDE OF THE CUP"

from the novel by Winston Churchill

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MACISTE AND

The Silver King's Daughter.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK

Owing to the demand of public the management of the Company decided to run the picture again a week more. Don't miss to see it.

Kohinoor Super Photo-play

"GULBAKAVLI"

Daily—3, 7, 8-45, & 10-30, p. m.

Saturday and Sunday extra Show at 3p m.

PRICE AS USUAL.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Presents

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

Star Films Ltd's.

Latest Masterpiece

VIJAYA

A masterly picturisation of an ancient Sanskrit drama—Full of thrills and gripping situations—with gorgeous settings and beautiful scenic effects.

SEE IT TODAY.

RATES—TIME AS USUAL.

LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT

Dhoorangi Dhoonya

OR

THE MESSAGE OF KHADDAR

will be staged by

The Manohar Shree Sangit Co,

On Saturday at 9 p.m.
Bombay Theatre,
Grant Road.
Tickets at the Theatre.

In The New Hall

BATTERY STREET, FORT

OFF APOLLO PIER ROAD

EVANGELIST HARE

WILL CONTINUE HIS

LECTURES

COMMENCING ON SUNDAY, APRIL 6th and CONTINUING EACH SUNDAY NIGHT

LECTURES ARE HELD AT 6-30 P.M.

ALL ARE WELCOME. COME.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL DRAMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.

"Drifting"

7 Reels—featuring the pretty winsome

PRISCILLA DEAN

and the popular star

WALLACE BEERY

of the "BAVU" Fame

Some of the scenes in which the Chinese people take part are ordinary day and night scenes of a small country village inland, thrilling scenes of a massacre and fire destroying the village and scenes of a hill tribe descending with beating drums upon the town.

A complete village stretching in a straggling street down the side of a hill and through a narrow ravine is one of several spectacular sets built for the production. The burning of this village is a picturesque thrill in the picture.

SEE

PRISCILLA DEAN

in the Universal-Jewel Drama

"Drifting"

Miss Dean's peculiar abilities require that her roles be strongly dramatic and full of human character, Cassie Cook, the heroine of "Drifting," is a white woman without a friend and alone in China. The people she knows are opium sellers. She is one of them also—and "Drifting" tells of her redemption from this life of crime.

"Drifting" presents the heart of China, as well as its great commercial centre and very few Caucasians have penetrated into the interior. Therefore "Drifting," is unusually interesting.

SEE

"Drifting"

UNIVERSAL JEWEL

Drama with

PRISCILLA DEAN

The programme includes the INTERNATIONAL NEWS

To-day:—3-30 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

BOMBAY'S BEST, CENTRAL, PALATIAL, PREMIER & POPULAR

NOVELTY Cinema

Telephone No. 40106

Presents To-Night and Every Night During the Week Maharashtra Film Co's New Historical Super-Jewel in 8 Big Reels which has become

Most Popular

since its beginning 3 Weeks ago!

"Treasure of Kalyan"

A THRILLING CHAPTER from SHIVAJEE'S EARLY LIFE!

4th & Last Week!

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW 5 SHOWS—3, 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.

COMING! NEXT WEEK!! COMING!!!

"Samudra-Manthan" or the "Churning of the Sea"

The Maiden Production of the Saurashtra Film Co., of Rajkot.

NEXT SATURDAY.

GOOD FOR JADED MINDS!

MENTAL NUTS TO CRACK

THRILLS THAT STIMULATE.

A LOEV-STORY THAT MAKES YOU YOUNG.

THE **BRANDED FOUR**

A Select Serial of Superiority, running riot with Mystery, Adventure and Starring the World-Famed Serial Stars

BEN WILSON & NEVA GERBER

3rd WEEK—FURTHER THRILLING EPISODES, 7-8-9.

TOGETHER WITH

2 Parts—Side Splitting Special Comedy

TIMES—RATES AS USUAL.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

No. 72. Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 1500 SHARES OF THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., will, under instructions of Messrs. Vrajlal and Co. Attorneys for Messrs. L. V. Govindji and Co., the Pledges and on account and at the risk of of Messrs. Mahomed Miya Haji Mahomed Khandwani and Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani the Pledgees, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Room No. 72 Medows Street, Fort.

1500 shares of the Bombay Merchant Bank.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM ON LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD NEAR GOPI TANK CALLED MOTI WADY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Motiji Gulbaji and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Jankibai wife of Pandhari Nath Madanji the mortgagor pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage and further charge dated 20th day of January, 1921, and 27th day of March, 1922, respectively made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim on Lady Jamshedji Road near Gopi Tank called Moti Wady in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 4836 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 540, New No. 4408 Old Survey No. 202 and New Survey No. 1/1514 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 4914 (1), 4914 (2), and 4916 (1), Street Nos. 242, 242 (A) 243, and 244 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Lady Jamsedji Road, on or towards the West by the part of Francis Java Kinny, on or towards the North by the part of Parshuram and Dinker Narayan Vaidya, on or towards the South by the passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Pathare and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April 1924.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary British Institute of Mental Science, (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch, Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc., on reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

FIRST CLASS CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK.

The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 172.) says "The Teak of Rajaborari and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.

One inch planks, 3in. to 6in. wide, in stock lengths, about 9000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Rs. 3 to Rs 3/12/0 per cubic foot according to width, F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.

For detailed particulars, write to:—
The MANAGER.
Rajaborari Estate Timber Depot.
Timarni, G.I.P. Railway.

A challenge to all Sceptics

Send any two or more simple questions enclosed in a sealed cover and it will be returned unopened with astonishingly Correct answers. The charge of Rs. 0-8-0 per question will be realised by V.P.P. with the condition that money will be refunded in case of the least incorrect or irrelevant answers—one year's life reading supplied free with the V.P.P. Write at once with your date of birth or time of writing the questions.

THE IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY,
VIRAVANALLUR,
(S. India)

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
of 26 years fame all over the world.

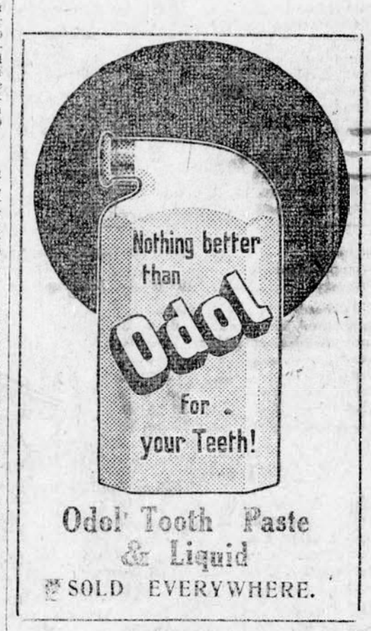
Please send by V.P.P. medicine of cough which is called by native (Dama Binnari) suffering last two years. Which you already sent to Anaymys Nizamaf Ali who has cured.

ABDUL ALLY,
Contractor.

17-11-1904.
75th Mandalay U. B.
Address:—
Messrs. K. P. RAY AND J. P. RAY BROS.,
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

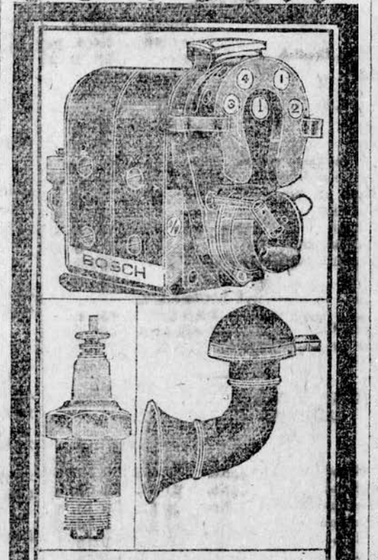
NOTE:—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

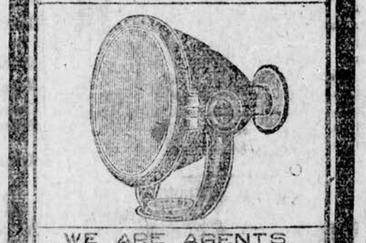
(17)



Odol Tooth Paste & Liquid
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Bosch





WE ARE AGENTS
EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES
NEW QUEENS ROAD BOMBAY.
PROPRIETORS RANE LTD.,
EVERY GENUINE ARTICLE MUST BEAR NAME ROBERT BOSCH & FOLLOWING

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 4.

Singu, Perry, Rangoon.
Hatipara, Hocking, Rangoon.
Naldera, Browning, Shanghai, etc.
Dongola, Griffin, Aden.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Taroba, Maples, Genoa.
Sierra Morena, Harold Antwerp.
Naldera, Browning, London.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Penang Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Varsova, for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Singu:—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer Singu, 3021 tons, Captain Perry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of Kerosine oil.

S. S. Hatipara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Hatipara, 2808 tons, Captain Hocking, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Naldera:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s China and Japan mail steamer Naldera, 8438 tons, Captain Browning, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dongola:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Dongola, 5059 tons, Captain Griffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Taroba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Taroba, 3657 tons, Captain S. H. Maples, sailed yesterday from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sierra Morena:—The W. and A. Graham Coy.'s steamer Sierra Morena, 2000 tons, Captain M. A. Harold, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp with a general cargo.

S. S. Naldera:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Naldera, 8938 tons, Captain Browning, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Staton at 2 p.m. to London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

FRIDAY, April 4.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Schuneck, 3837, Antwerp, 10/4, L Edward and Co.
2 Malwa, 5984, London, 12-4, P & O S N Co.
3 Lima Maru, 4297, Java, 15/4, N Y Kaisha.
4 Devanha 4780, London, 9/4, M M & Co.
5 Alipore 3271 Japan, 9/4 M M & Co.
12 City of Calcutta, 4962, Karachi 12/4 K N & Co.
13 Cochrane 4484, Leith, 7/4, Graham Co.
14 Argun Maru 4040, Kobe, 6/4, O S Kaisha.
14 Geneva, 4207, Geneva, 15/4, M Italiana
Jetty Navigator, 2126, Dhappe 8/4, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Japan, N F, O S Kaisha.
2 City of Karachi, 3571 Kobi, 11/4 K N and Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, Busreh, 9/4, M M & Co.
4 Varela 1382, Busreh 4/4 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ahmedi 1331, Busreh, N F, E S N Coy.
B Garinola 3234 Karachi, 10/4, M M & Co.
C & R Penang Maru 3215, Japan, 17/4 N Y Kaisha.
F Kingsport, 3263, N F, N F, M M & Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary
M Shustar, 1718, N F, N F, H S Shustary and Co.
N Nagpore, 3226, N F 18/4, M M and Co.
Prave, 4834, NF, Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 7th April, Agent B I S N Co.

Mashobra due about 27th April, Agent B I S N Co.

Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Paris due about 19th April, Agent K N Co.

Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.

City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Kathlamba (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

ONE OF WOMAN'S WORST TROUBLES

is easily and quickly overcome with the aid of Pinkettes. Gently laxative, they cleanse the system, thus dispelling bilious headaches, purifying the breath, clearing the skin of pimples and blotches. Dainty, tiny yet thoroughly efficient, Pinkettes keep you well. Of chemists, at 14 annas per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co., etc.

Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sagoland due about 12th April L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 23rd April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkirk due about 14th May, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Tysla due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Brenta due about 13th April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Boheuna (not fixed), Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM GENOA.

Filippo Artelli due about 22nd April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Corinth due about 9th April F F Campbell Co.
Minetic due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 8th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Atlas Maru due about 14th April, Agent O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru due about 16th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Burma Maru due about 26th April, Agent O S Kaisha.
Sado Maru due about 28th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Persia due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 13th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 22nd April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Padua due about 30th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 3rd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sudan due about 14th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 24th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 5th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 19th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Karmjara due about 3rd May, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS

April 4.

S. S. Devanha for London:—50 bales Hemp, T Jawoodbhoy and Co, 6 bales Cowhides, 5 Rajmittara, 6 bales Buckal skin, Thos Cook and Son, 5 bales Sheep and Goat skin, 5 Ladak, 40 bales cotton, V Bhaskar, 11 bales Woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency, 15 bales Goat skin, L A Stein, 9 bales woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

For Constantinople:—3 bales cotton and woollen carpets, H M Tugar.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, B Cursondas.

S. S. City of Karachi for Liverpool:—260 bales wool, B Barbham, 106 bales cotton B Meyer and Co, 715 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, for New York: 15 bales cotton waste, Birla Bros.

S. S. Urbina for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.

For Ghent:—440 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S. S. Cochrane for Glasgow:—20 bales Hemp, Bell, Rass and Co.

S. S. Malwa for London:—28 bales woollen carpets, A Azimdhanoa, 8 bales woollen carpets, H A Ammon, 500 cwts Cassia flour, and Co, 709 bales woollen and cotton carpets M M T Afshar, 111 bales Hemp, D B Khan and Co.

For Marseilles:—100 cwts Cummitseed, Amin and Sons.

S. S. Geneva for Genoa:—1000 cwts Rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 220 bales cotton, B Virjani and Co, 900 bales cotton, L Spinner and Co, 910 Bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 220 bales cotton carpets, K Dewchand and Co, 3 Bales cotton carpets, S Brundaraz & Co.

For Naples:—250 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co, 100 bales cotton, K Dewchand and Co.

For New York:—13 bales, woollen Druggets, F Buisser.

S. S. City of Calcutta for Marseilles:—2000 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros, 600 cwts mustardseeds, Volkart Bros, 2,500 cwts Castorseeds, Ralli Bros, 2000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 5000 cwts Teelseed, Volkart Bros, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona:—300 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

For Liverpool:—547 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co, 420 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

S. S. Sierra Morena for Barcelona:—2 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Argun Maru for Kobe:—223 bales cotton, Varchman Bros, 600 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, 28 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Sumatra Maru for Honskong:—60 cwts, Senna Leaves, E S Abdulrakhan.

S. S. Nagpore for Hongkong:—138 bales cotton Grey Twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai:—265 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

S. S. Lima Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, T K Kaisha, 200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 560 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Yokaichi:—200 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha, 200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 1000 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co.

For Kobe:—800 Bales cotton, G K Kaisha, 666 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co, 200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Penang Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 4.

S. S. Lima Maru from Kobe, Agents N Y Kaisha:—262 cases, Porcelain, 40 bales cotton yarn, 25 bales grey shirting, 31 cases cotton shirting, 491 Cases match boxes, 10 cases wood chest, 500 bales grey cotton drill, 200 bales grey cotton sheeting, 57 cases Ceramic ware, 42 cases cotton hosiery Shirts, 10 cases wooden ware, 25 cases Camphor, 25 cases striped cotton shorts, 75 cases Enamelled ware, 80 cases Celluloid goods, 25 cases Toys, 18 cases Red Phosphorus, 130 cases silk goods, 20 cases spun silk yarn, 40 bales mats, 40 drums camphor oil, 50 Pkges Refined sulphur.

From Osaka:—75 bales cotton yarn, 17 cases Bobbin, 10 cases wooden umbrella sticks, 12 cases striped check, 22 cases cotton Hos, drawers, 25 cases Red cotton T Cloth 22 cases Lead whistles, 29 cases match boxes, 10 cases phosphorus sulphite, 49 cases mora black yarn, 44 cases Empty match boxes, 10 cases Striped drill, 50 bales cotton drill, 400 bales grey cotton, sheeting, 150 bales grey cotton shirting, 84 bales grey cotton drill 25 bales grey cotton yarn.

From Tokio:—300 cases Asahi Beer, 70 cases Asahi Beer Black, 27 cases Toys

From Moji:—25 cases Vegetable wax.

From Hongkong:—100 bales Casein, 15 cases cotton socks, 98 cases Munsal, 50 bdls Sugar Candy, 40 coils Rope.

From Singapore:—48 bags Betelnut, 170 bags sago flour, 10 bdls Rattans, 246 Pes planks.

Peps

For THROAT, CHEST & LUNGS

TO ward off coughs, colds and night chills, and to protect throat, chest and lungs against climate and disease, everybody needs Peps.

As Peps tablets dissolve in the mouth they give off medicinal fumes that carry soothing and healing benefits to the entire breathing system. Inflammation or soreness in the throat or bronchials is quickly allayed, coughs and colds are nipped in the bud, and the chest and lungs are strengthened against Bronchitis, Asthma, and Pneumonia.

Re One all inclusive

"A PEPS FOR EVERY HOME"

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases** of the **Throat** and **Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments** of **Children, Chronic Coughs** and **Colds,** and **all Wasting Diseases,** because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested,** and **Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a **Pure** Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India: *Calcutta:* B. K. PAUL & CO. *Bombay:* LEVETUS LTD. *Madras:* WILSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors:
ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LTD
182 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1

BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation

KEYSTONE GREASE
TRADE MARK Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

The Master Lubricant Since 1884.

Agents:—
Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.
58, Forbes, Street.

THE DIAMOND READY DYER
DYE SOAP
COLOURS CLEANS
TRADE MARK MANUFACTURERS
The Diamond Soap Co
GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

These dye clothes fast in Pink, Green Red, Violet, Yellow, Blue, Salmon Black, and Lavender. Instructions and samples **FREE.** Ten tablets by V.P. of Rs. 1-5.

6 EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS To... Clear

No. 1 DIXIE MAGNETOS—6 Cylinder, Right or left hand, Brand new; well known make. Useful for any 6 cylinder car. Rs. 47-8 nett each

No. 2 DIXIE MAGNETO SPARE PARTS BOX—contains 30 useful parts including Brushes, Condenser, Disc, Disc, Cam, Cover spring, Screws, Nuts, &c. Neat box and handy. Rs. 4-12 nett box

No. 3 BROWN'S OIL SIDE LAMPS. Neat square pattern. Black and Nickel. Height 11" glass 3¾" Useful for any car. (Tail Lamp to match, square, Rs. 8-12 nett each). Rs. 17-12 nett pair

No. 4 H & B DOUBLE TURN MOTOR HORN—English. 5" Bell, 20" long; a full loud tone and best value (Brass Rs. 15-8-0) Nickel plated. Rs. 17-8 nett each.

No. 5 HAYMARKET (ORNO) OIL SIDE LAMPS, with bail. Better value impossible. Height 12" Can be had in Black and Brass, Black and Nickel, All Brass or All Nickel Rs. 35-0 nett pair

No. 6 BROWN'S SPEEDOMETER DASH LAMPS, Nickel 3" long, 2½" diameter. Complete with Bolt and Adapter. Beautiful shape. Rs. 3-8 nett each.

These lines cannot be duplicated after the present stocks are sold.

The Advance Motor Co.
New Queen's Road BOMBAY.
Telegrams, "Automotive." Phone 2610e.

S. S. California from Liverpool, Agents: W and A Graham and Co:—71 cases aluminium circles, 20 cases stain powder, 30 cases bacon, 11 cases Tripoli Composition, 502 cases Common Soap, 2000 boxes common soap, 18 bales Waterproof Cloth, 153 bdles Flonges for cotton, 20 bales cotton tent, 156 bales cotton yarn, 209 cases cotton yarn, 121 cases cottons, 34 bales cottons, 600 bdles Galvd. plain sheet 10122 bdles Galvd. corr. sheet, 89 bales Bleached cotton, 65 bales grey cotton goods, 15 cases Dried cotton yarn, 42 bales Tallow, 15 crates stone covered jars, 160 mats, ex tented cloves, 100 bales old Newspaper, 24 cases cotton goods, 16 bales jute cord 91 bdles Printing paper, 25 cases stationary, 420 cases whisky, 10 cases Ale, 50 Hhds Ale, 150 cases Bottled Beer, 50 cases Bristol Bottled Stout, 28 cases Ginger wine, 15 cases Aerated water, 110 cases Safety fuses, 274 bdls coal pitch, 130 brls Paraffin Wax, 20 crats Stone covered Jars, 80 kgs Caint, 14 casks Bond, 219 bdles glvd. Tubes, 500 bdles glvd. sheets, 833 bdles glvd. corr. sheets, 1317 Plates Hard Spelter, 31 cases Rattans, 90 casks Red Lead, 40 drums calcium chloride 750 drums Soft Soap, 56 cases Carbolic Soap, 51 crats Wagon Covers.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 4.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/8
Bank's selling D D 1/4 21/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 21/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 23/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 485
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 545
Bank's buying D D Frcs 535
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 141
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 134½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 336.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.30 3/8
London—Paris Frcs. 74
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50.
London—Brussels Frcs 88.70
London—Rome Liras 98.20
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, April. 3.	
Telegraph Transfers Steady..		1/4 11/16
Bar Gold ..	Quiet..	4.15.10
Bar Silver Spot. ..	Quiet..	32 15/16

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Market	Apr. 4, Rates.
Bank Telegraphic		1/4 21/32
Bank Demand		1/4 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s		1/4 7/8
Fcs. Demand		485
American Dollars		336
Hongkong Dollars		170
Shanghai		234
Japan		141
Singapore		179

Market Steady.

	London, April 3.
Rentes 3 per cent.	56 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	..
Bar Silver Spot	32 15/16
„ „ 2 months hence ..	32 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver—India and China hold. Speculators bought quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/1/23	
Interest day to day loans	1 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, April 3.
Stockholm	16.25
Christiania	31.58
Amsterdam	11.63
Switzerland	24.63
Belgium .. .. .. Yesterday's	82.75
Athens	24.50

	London, April 3.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	74.50
„ „ „ Germany..	
„ „ „ Italy ..	98.00

New York, April 3.
Demand Bills 4.39.12

DISCOUNTS.

	London, April. 3.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1 16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 Per cent	24 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, April 3.
Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 87 1/4—/3
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	92 3/4—
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	102 1/2—
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/8+3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	.45—
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (sterling Loan)	65 1/4+1/4
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	56 1/4+1/4

	London, April 4.
Conversion Loan	£ 77 5/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 101 1/2
7 per cent. Indian Loan. „	110 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, April 4.

Bar gold ready Rs. 26-2-6
Bar gold forward Rs. 26-3-3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26-4-3
Bar silver ready Rs. 80-15
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81-4
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81-10

LONDON, April 3.

Bar gold ready £4/15/10.
Silver ready d 32-15
Silver forward d 32-14
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady with uncertain tendency. Continent and America bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Apr. 4.

Ready .—26—3—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chitor 26—2—0			26—3—6
Vasakh 26—3—6			26—4—6

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—2—9
Vasakh 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Apr. 4.

Ready:—

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Chitor 81—2—0	81—0—0	81—0—0	
Vasakh 81—8—0	81—6—0	81—11—0	

Teji Mandi:—
Chitor 0—14—0
Vasakh 1—7—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, April 4.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929 47 Rs. 94-4
5 per cent Tax free Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/10
5 per cent Tax free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/5.
6½ per cent Bonds tax free due 1925 103/4.
5½ per cent. Bonds tax free due 1928 Rs. 104-4.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1925 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101.10.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1936 Rs. 103-4
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 103-10.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104-4.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935. Rs. 108-4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77-8.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77

SHARES.

BOMBAY, April 4.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchanges:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 405, Apollo 20/8, By Cotton 540, By Dyeing 685, Century 355, Cent India 471/4, Ceasba Land 167/8, Crescent 230, Ed Sassoon 265, Fazul 865, Finlay 540, Indian Blooming 195, Indore Malwa 381/4, Kohinoor (02), New Great 368/12, Pearls 511/4, Pabanay 312/8, Phoenix 422/8, Shapurji 385, Swan 680, Sunglee 281/4, Swadeshi 488/12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ahmed 208/12, By Steam 88/12, By Burma 285, By Burma N 1 58/12, By Tramway 20/10, Bharat Cement 9/4, Kalmi ord 68/12, Kalmi defd 150, New India Ins 11, Shivrajpur 53/4, Tata ord 25, Tata defd 83/12, Tata Hydro 71/7/8, Scindia Steam 6/8.

BANKS.

Imperial 1382/8, Imperial Partly paid 351/4, India 78, Central 25/4, Eastern 79.

	London, April 3.
Chartered Bank	£ 19—
Hongkong and Shanghai..	£ 130—
National	£ 43 1/4 Ex divd
Eastern	£ 5 5/8 „
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	12 1/2

London, Thursday, April 3.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results —

Total Bullion £ 128,100,000 no change			
Public Deposits ..	16,400,000	Dec	10,600,000
Other do ..	114,500,000	Inc	14,000,000
Govt. Securities..	47,800,000	Dec.	400,000
Other Securities	79,900,000	Inc	4,800,000
Notes & Gold ..	21,500,000	Dec	1,000,000

The Bank Reserve is 16.4 p. c. of the Liabilities.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 28th March 1924:—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000	
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000	
Reserve	4,45 00 000	
Public Deposits	26,02 45 000	
Other Deposits	71,20 50 000	
Loans from the Governments of of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, 1923, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra ..	12,00 00 000	
Sundries	1,10 28 000	
Rupees ..		1,50,40 73 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	10,59 12 000	
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,22 42 000	
Loans	27,20 58 000	
Cash credits	43,07 24 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	15,24 45 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	15 03 000	
Dead Stock	5,52 04 000	
Sundries	55 80 000	
Balances with other Banks ..	1,63 76 0000	
	1,02,20 44 000	
Cash	18,20 29 000	
Rupees ..		1,20,40 73 000

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April, 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April 3, 1924.

Cotton	11510	Bales
Wheat	10614	Cwts.
Linseed	19022	„
Rape, etc.	4601	„
Gingellyseed	713	„
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	400	„
Castorseed	1707	„
Rice	3954	„
Myrabollams	4416	„
Cottonseed	21972	„
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	2138	„
Juwar	5063	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	40	„
Bajri	1176	„
Coal	5308	Tons

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 4.

A further rise of 55 to 57 points in old crops and 20 to 27 points in new crops in New York futures has been reported to-day. The advance was due to continued short covering and Commission Houses buying on better spot demand. Liverpool has been reported 41 to 74 points higher. The market advanced on shorts covering and general buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 3rd instant (3-50 p.m.) as under:—

"Good demand continues for near positions, but profit taking increasing this level."

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable D/ 3rd instant (12 noon) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market influenced by strength of near positions and growing realization of strong statistical situation."

As regards the American markets it looks as though the sentiment there has changed and that with improved trade conditions and unsatisfactory weather reports more recognition is once more being given to the undoubted strength of the statistical position. We look for the present advance to go still further unless something unforeseen happens.

Owing to the continued advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 575½ i.e. Rs. 6 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. Going up to Rs. 576 the market declined to Rs. 574 on jobbers selling. Around this level Exporting Houses and Ginners were buyers which raised the prices to Rs. 577½. Selling by jobbers again caused a set back and the market dropped to Rs. 575½ and closed at Rs. 576 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 572½ and touching Rs. 574 on buying by Ginners, closed at Rs. 573½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 564 and gave way to Rs. 562½, but again recovered to Rs. 566½ on Commission Houses buying and closed steady at Rs. 564½. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 569 and touching Rs. 568 advanced to Rs. 571 on buying by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 569. F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 530 and Rs. 534 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and the demand was better. About 5600 bales are reported to have been sold.

No tenders were made to-day against fully good Broach April/May delivery.

COTTON—BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6—30 P. M.

	Bombay, Apr. 4.	
Fully Good Broach ..	April/May ..	573 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	528
Fully Good Bengal ..	July ..	532
Fine Oomra	May ..	562
Fine Oomra	July ..	566

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Apr. 4

Description,	Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good,
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	563	548	533	518
M. G. Oomra No. 3	580	570	555	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	610	600	585	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	595	585	570	
M. G. Broach No. 2	600	590	580	570
M. G. Mathia	565	555	540	
M. G. Khandesh	570	560	545	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Apr 4
Fully Good Broach April/May ..	573
„ „ Bengal May ..	528
„ „ July ..	533
Fine Oomra May ..	561
Fine Oomra July ..	566
Good Southerns May/June ..	593

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

April 4, 24.

New York Market 3rd April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
28 98	May	29.18+20	29 41+43	29.55	+57
27 80	July		28.33+43	28.45	+55
24.65	Oct			24.92	+27
24.15	Dec		24.48+23	24.45	+20

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 29.88, lowest 29.13, range .75 points. Short covering and Commission houses buying on better spot demand, meeting long liquidation and speculative selling at the advance.

Liverpool Market 3rd April, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
16.66	May	17.09+43	17.11+45	17.40+74	
16.17	July	16.62+45	16.59+42	16.85+68	
14 38	Oct	14.72+34		14.83+45	
13 85	Jan			14.27+41	
	Egyptian				
20.15	May			20.65+50	
18 30	Nov			18.78+48	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 300,0 0.

(2) Spot sales 7000. No rains, weather cool. General buying. Absence of selling.

(3) American cross rate 430 1/4. May highest 1.40, lowest 17.08 range .32 points.

(4) Shorts covering. Lack of selling power. United States Mills report better inquiry. Weather warmer. Manchester continues to improve.

(5) Rainfall inches for the week ending 1st April: Over entire cotton belt none to 1/2, except North Louisiana, North and South-east Arkansas, North Mississippi 1/2 to 1.

Liverpool market will close at 4-30 p.m. (instead of at 4 p.m.) from 14th inst. upto 27th.

	Liverpool, April 3. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp-	5000
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	500

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot Good demand and firm	17.83
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.. ..	21.45

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May ..	29.28	
	July ..	28.23	
	Oct. ..	24.90	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May ..	29.35	
	July ..	28.10	

Liverpool, April. 3.

		To-day's prices
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.O.	May ..	17.40+74
Liverpool.	July ..	16.85+68
	Oct. ..	14.83+45
	Jan. ..	14.27+41

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Liverpool April 3.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	..
May	17.11+45
June	..
July	16.60+43
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	14.70+32
Nov.	..
December	..
January	14.40+34
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
Egyptians—May	20.55
July	20.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 3.

	To-day's Price
April	17.52+76
May	17.40+76
June	17.23+69
July	16.85+68
August	16.17+59
September	15.47+51
October	14.83+45
November	14.50+44
December	14.40+42
January	14.27+41
February	14.19+40
March	14.12+38
April	14.07+33
Tone—Firm,	

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April. 3.

Months.	To-day price
April	20.65+50
May	20.65+50
June	20.58+51
July	20.50+51
August	20.25+51
September	19.81+48
October	19.18+48
November	18.78+48
December	18.68+48
January	18.63+4

ADDITIONAL COTTON—QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April. 3.

M.G. Bengal Good	11.55
„ „ Fully Good	11.95
„ „ Fine	12.35
No. 1 Oomra Good	12.25
„ „ Fully Good	12.75
„ „ Fine	13.25
M. G. Broach, Good	13.95
„ „ Fully Good	14.35
„ „ Fine	14.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.45
„ „ Fully Good	11.85
„ „ Fine	12.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April. 3.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports..	9.000
„ Exports to Continent ..	3000
Futures at New York	1
„ „ „ May	29.54+.56
„ „ „ July	28.45+.55
„ „ „ October ..	24.92+.27
„ „ „ Dec.	24.45+.20
Spot Cotton at New York ..	29.65+.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	30.00+.75
Futures „ „ May	29.74+.74
„ „ „ July	28.34+.57
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 3/8
Silver foreign mined	63 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, April. 3.

	To-day's Prices
May ..	29.54+56
Futures New York. July ..	28.45+55
Oct. ..	24.92+27
Dec. ..	24.45+20

WHEAT.

London, April 3.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. A/M 43
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Paid buyers 41/6
AUSTRALIAN A/M Buyers steadier with better demand 45/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers 30/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi. per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/JSellers-Firmer 44/6
Tone—Firmer with more inquiry from France.
Wheat cargo, Rozario santa FE—64 lbs Paid for March shipmenf to France 43 5/8
Wheat cargo Baril 64 lbs March shipment to Portugal .. 44 7/8

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, Apr. 4.

(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 13 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Rangla	41 0 0	6 14 6
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 15 0	12 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 7 0	11 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	70 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	68 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 2 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 0 0	12 10 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	
Mowrasseed	9 12 0	10 0 0
Barley	33 0 0	

SHARE BAZAR.

4, APRIL 1924.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	407-8	405	
Bombay Cotton	540	541	
Bombay Dyeing	680-687-8	683-12-685	
Century	351-4-356-4	353-12-355	
Nagpur	466-4-473-12	468-12-471-4	
Colaba	162-8-168-12	165-166-4	
Crescent ex-divi,	228 4-227-8	228-12-230	
Indore ex-divi,	380-385	383-12-381-4	
Kohinoor	1070	1070	
New Great	366-4-372 8	371-4-368-12	
Pearl ex-divi,	508-12-512-8	510-511-4	
Phoenix	420	422-8	
Bharucha	386-4-385	388-8	
Simplex	281-4-283-12	281-8	
Swan ex-divi.	680	680	
Swadesh	483-12-488-12	487-8-488-12	
Pabnanay	312-8	312-8	
Fazal	811-4-817-8	815	
Mathuradas	300	300	
Tata Mill	245	245-1	
Globe	61-4	61-4	
Mysore	117-8	117-1	
Madhavji	237-8-242-8	245-252-8	
Finlay ex-divi.	546	540-0	
Gokak	103-8	102-8	
Edward Sassoon	207-8	205	
Meyer Sassoon	147-8	147-8	
Alcock	208-12	208-12	
Bombay Burma Old	285	285	
Bombay Elec. Tram	90-10	90-10	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	87-8	88-2	
Bundi Cement	9-8	9-4	
Central E. Mining	22-12	22-12	
Indian Cement	65	62-8	
Katni Cement Ordy.	70	64-12	
Shivrajpur Jadiri	33-4	34-4	
Tata Steel Ordy.	2958	23	
Tata Steel Defd.	80	81-4-82-8	

Castorseed	72 0 0	14 13 0	
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 13 0	
Forward.	Rs. a. p		
Wheat, April/May ..	6 12 3		
Wheat, August/September	7 1 6		
Linseed, April/May ..	12 6 9		
Linseed Sept. ..	12 14 6		
Groundnuts A/M	68 0 0		
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 A/M	15 8 0		
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	73 10 0		

METALS.

	London, April. 3
English best Selected Copper ..	69 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	„ 65 3/8
Copper Braziers	„ 87 1/2
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/8
Hard Spelter	30 Nominal
Corrugated Sheets ..	£ 17 15/16
TIN BLOCK	66 3/4

BRASS

	Bombay, Apr. 4. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English ..	3/4	65 4 0
Do	1	65 4 0
Do	1 1/4	65 4 0
Do	1 1/2	65 4 0
Do	1 3/4	65 4 0
Do	2	65 4 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Apr. 4, Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	75 0 0
Copper	1/	76 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	76 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	77 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	77 0 0
Copper	2/	77 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		79 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		65 0 0
„ „ „		65 0 0
„ „ „	„ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,	
„ „ „	„ 1 3/4 to 2	65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		76 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, April. 4.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1 0 9
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 1 6
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 9
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 6
Shapurji ..	..No 10 1/2	0 14 9
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 14 9
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 3
Light house ..	..No 6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	..No. 40-1	1 13 3
Japan	..No. 42-2	2 0 6
Japan	..No. 20	1 2 3
Japan	..No. 32	1 9 3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April, 3.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
April Sellers	27/40
July Sellers	24/6
July/Sept, Sellers	24
Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay	
July/Sept. Sellers	24/4
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi	
July/Sept. Sellers	24/4
Tone—Dull.	

	London, April. 2.
Cuban Sugar April sellers ..	26 7 1/2

LINSEED.

London, April. 3.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Buyers ..	£ 19
Tone.—Fir a but little doing.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	36 3/8
April/Value	36 3/8
May/Aug Done and Buyers. ..	

RUBBER.

London, April. 3.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, May/June	11 3/4
Tone Esier	
Plantation First Latex Crepe A.	12 5/8
Tone:—Irregular and easier on profit taking	

THE EST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, April, 1. Spot prices

	3-4-24	27-3-24
Description		
Bengals F. G.	530	525
S/Punjab F. G.	530	525
Broach F. G.	575	580
Oomras Fine	565	565
Muttia F	548	548
Khandesh	555	555
Hedge Contracts.		
	Futures. 3-4-24	27-3-24.
Bengals-M 2 ..	525	510
July	524	..
Broach, April/May ..	564	559
Oomra F. May.	553	546
July	558	551
Southerns, G. May/June ..	584	579

Receipts for the week ending 3rd April, 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	18311	9159
Oomras	26151	37058
Dholleras	2436	10949
Broach	21593	35140
Southerns	11599	4570
Persians	1378	649
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	305	..
East Africans	3026	1958
Other sorts	..	..
Total	84789	99483

	Bales
Exports for the week ending 3rd April 1924.	
U. K.	7752
Continent	24354
China	10254
Japan.	36.56
Coast Ports	3390
Total	82006
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	12901
China, Japan and Coast Ports	45000
Total ..	57901

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 3rd April 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
2645557	2637861	2325145	1608940	2141840

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 3r April 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20.
Europe—U. K.	119547	88140			
Europe—Continent.	674153	450247	389537	314658	357173
China	117493	246491	212955	125493	70674
Japan	988110	1033364	861334	462477	1066503
Coast Ports	42566	30343	21377	9993	8362
Total	1941869	1846865	1475203	942123	1502512

Including 21363 bales for U. S. of America

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 3rd April 1924 .. .. .. 17,435 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 3rd April 1924 .. .. 9,02,751 „ X

X Mill consumption for the week ending 3-4-1924 has been taken as 40000

Note.—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available, but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, April 3.

India and China had more inclination to sell than to buy except on some bear covering. Continental buying has been very little. Support is given to market by to-day's quotation which is the lowest this year and market is of doubtful tendency. Supplies coming into market, however, are not large. Unless bear sales continue on large scale, Mocatta's do not expect much further fall.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at 13 3, 9, for April/May shipment, to Hull.

Tone of Linseed:—Firm.
Tone of Cottonseed:—Quiet.
Tone of Linseed Oil:—Steady.
Tone of Wheat:—Prices maintained.
Tone of Rice:—Steady.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 6.

Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

MONDAY, April 7.

Intermediate Exam. in Agriculture, and B.A. Exam. Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.15	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	8.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.35
Express	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	8- 0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apl 5 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 30m; Sunset 6h. 54m
Apl 6 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 29m; Sunset 6h. 54m.
Apl 7 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 28m; Sunset 6h. 54m.
Apl 8 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 28m; Sunset 6h. 54m.
Apl 9 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 27m; Sunset 6h. 54m.
Apl. 10 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 26m; Sunset 6h 55m.
Apl 11 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 25m; Sunset 6h. 55m.
Apl 12 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 24m; Sunset 6h. 55m.
Apl 13 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 24m; Sunset 6h. 56m.
Apl 14 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 23m; Sunset 6h. 56m.
Apl 15 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 22m; Sunset 6h. 56m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A wall calendar for 1924 from the office of "Forward", Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I s.s. "Dumana" which left Bombay on the 21st March arrived Port Said on the morning of the 3rd instant and left there at noon on the same day.

The O. S K's steamer "Atlas Mara" left Singapore for Bombay on 3rd instant and due here on 15th idem via Colombo.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd April to 6 a.m. of 4th idem

Smallpox 17 attacks (including 1 imported from Malvan) and 9 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 1 attack and 1 death; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 112; total mortality this day last year 150.

AN INDIAN'S SUCCESS IN AMERICA.

The Oriental University of Washington has conferred upon Mr. Anand Rae, the Degree of Graduation in Civil Engineering. Mr. Rao has also passed the B. A. examination of the same University securing First Class Honours in English and Mathematics.

LUNAWADA VIDYOTEJAK FUND.

The President, Vidyotejak Fund, Lunawada acknowledges the receipt of a cheque for Rs. 125 sent by Mr. Dashrathlal Chunilal Jani at present residing in Mombasa (East Africa) towards the education of boys and girls of Lunawada.

RAM NAVAMI CELEBRATION.

The South Indian Bhajana Samaj, Miranda Buildings, Dadar, will celebrate the ensuing Sri Ram Navami festival at its premises commencing to-day (Saturday) and ending on Sunday (the 13th instant). All devotees of Sri Ramchandra are welcome to take part in the celebration.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The adjourned meeting of the members of the Society will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Anandashram", Harvey Road, Gamdevi, Bombay, when all members are requested to attend.

AKKALKOTE SWAMI BIRTHDAY.

To-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) the birthday of Shri Swami Samarth of Akkalkote will be celebrated and a procession with the palkhi will start in the evening at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

SOUTH INDIAN COOPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY.

To discuss and settle the bye-laws of the proposed South Indian Cooperative Housing Society, a meeting will be held at Ramchandra Mansion (1st floor) opposite Messrs. Powell & Co., Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.). All those who are interested are requested to be present.

ALL-INDIA SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA.

The sixth annual general meeting of the All-India Saraswat Brahman Sabha will be held at Saraswat Cooperative Buildings, Gamdevi, Grant Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.). There will be a Social Gathering at the close of the business meeting.

RASHTREEYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the R. S. S., a public meeting of the ladies will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall (Sandhurst Road) on the first day of the National Week, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), when Sjts. Shivjibhai and Kavi Lalit will entertain the audience with National Songs. Ladies are cordially invited.

WIDOW MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Widow Marriage Association, Pannalal Terrace, Grant Road, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 3-0 p.m. when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, will preside.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and Girgaum and Bhuleshwar Congress Committees there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-morrow (Sunday) from 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) when all are welcome.

KANARA FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Working Committee will be held on Tuesday (the 8th inst), at 6-30 p.m. at No. 101, Esplanade Road, Fort, and not on Friday the 4th instant, as arranged before.

BOMBAY PRUV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday (the 8th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 9th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) and the adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on the same day after the above meeting is finished.

'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The bye-election for the sending of one representative to B. P. C. C. from this Ward takes place on Sunday (the 13th instant). Those who want to contest the seat should send in their applications not later than Wednesday the 9th instant before 8 p.m. to the Committee's office.

TAMIL NEW YEAR CELEBRATION.

The coming Tamil New Year's day will be celebrated at Sri Ganesh Tamil School, Dharavi, under the presidency of Mr. K. Natarajan when lectures on "The significance of the day" will be delivered. All Tamilians are welcome.

MISSION BY REV. J. BIGLAND.

Mission by Rev. J. Bigland will be given at St. Ignatius' Church, Jacob Circle, from Passion Sunday to Palm Sunday. Themes: Sunday—opening of the Mission. Monday—the meaning of life. Tuesday—Sin. Wednesday—Death. Thursday—Judgment. Friday—Hell. Saturday—Confession. Palm Sunday—with Mary at the foot of the Cross. All are earnestly invited.

BAI YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of March Dr. I. P. Kikani L.C.P. & S. treated 1,082 patients at the said dispensary, out of whom were:—488 males; 274 females; 320 children and the daily average attendance was 35.

A MILL FATALITY.

On Thursday at 2-30 p.m. Baloo Genoo a navihand, was standing on a pipe in the Globe Mill, putting belting on the shafting whilst the machinery was in motion when his hand was caught in the belting and he was taken round the shafting and then he fell down about ten or twelve feet. He was severely injured and was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died the same evening.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

"ROBIN HOOD" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Although with the close of "The Merry Widow" season Bombay seems to be doomed for several months to nothing better than cinema fare there appear to be a number of really good films which will be shown.

The first of them is "Robin Hood", which is to be released at the Excelsior to-day. It is a film which features Douglas Fairbanks in the title role, and there is probably no actor better fitted for the part than the dashing American actor whose film "stunts" are so familiar to cinema patrons.

It is perhaps a pity that such an old English story as this should be treated in America for the cinema, but it can certainly be said that a good job has been made of it, although it may be that there is the American tendency to exaggeration.

The film takes the audience back eight centuries, when chivalry was at its zenith, and although the scenery is American every effort has been made faithfully to portray the scenes in the Sherwood Forest where so many exploits of Robin Hood's took place, and the old Norman castle, surrounded by a deep moat, comes to the screen as the result of the skill of American engineers.

Realism is said to abound everywhere inside and outside this castle, and in the interior is a banquet hall covering a large space, to which every attention has been paid to detail. There are many big scenes, too. For instance, a thousand knights in armour are seen lined up for a tournament—with plumed helmets and flashing lances.

"Robin Hood" will probably be a big draw in Bombay. The box office receipts will not approach the record receipts of "The Merry Widow", but they may be a record for the cinema in Bombay.

* * * *

THE EMPIRE.—"The Inside of the Cup," the film which is being shown at the Empire, emphasises the fact that not merely the state of the outside of the cup matters, but also the condition of the inside, and that what lies beneath the exterior of a man or woman matters just as much as what lies on the surface. It is the tale of a man who on Sundays was a very religious man and on the other days of the week was a very undesirable person indeed, and when he had to drink from the cup he found the contents very bitter.

* * * *

THE EMPRESS.—At the Empress there is a film which features the well known Maciste, the strong man of the cinema. It is a tale of silver. Somebody has discovered the secret of making it, and to Maciste there falls the oportunity of outwitting the machinations of unscrupulous scoundrels. It is the sort of job Maciste revels in. He has plenty of opportunities of showing his strength—and of showing his ardour as a lover as well—and although the film is a long one the incident keeps the interest from flagging. "Maciste and the Silver King" will be found to be one of the best of the Maciste series.

* * * *

WEST-END CINEMA.

Priscilla Dean is the star of "Drifting," the drama of love and psychology coming to the screen of the West-End Cinema theatre beginning to-morrow Saturday.

"Drifting" is her latest Universal-Jewel vehicle, adapted from John Colton's and Daisy H. Andrews' stage play by A. P. Younger and Tod Browning and directed by Browning. It was a William A. Brady stage production starring Alice Brady.

Miss Dean's appearance in "Drifting" makes the film version interesting to those who saw or read about the play, for the heroine's role is essentially dramatic and the work of Dean has always been dramatic and emotional. From what is known of the play it must make an excellent screen vehicle for her.

"Drifting" is the story of a girl who quit selling opium in Shanghai because she was sick of the game and then was forced back into it by the necessity for getting a chum out of the country before she became addicted to the habit. The heart of China, mysterious and veiled in fogs of the human past, is stripped bare for a moment to show the secret of the nation's curse—the scarlet poppy fields from whence comes the drug, opium.

"YOUNG INDIA" AND "NAVAJIVAN."

MAHATMAJI RESUMES EDITORSHIP.

FAITH IN OLD PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Apl. 4.

Mr. Gandhi has resumed the Editorship of "Young India" and "Navajivan" this week and in doing so he says: "I have no new programme. My faith in old is just as bright as ever, if not brighter indeed. One's faith in one's plans and methods is truly tested when the horizon before one is very black."

MY MISSION.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India."

Pandit Ghasita Ram "President, all-India Sub-Assistant Surgeans Association, Punjab Province, Amritsar" sent to the Editor some days ago 'an open letter' addressed to me After ommitting from it laudatory phrases and sentences of good wishes, and after correcting obvious grammatical errors, the letter reads:

I am a Brahman, doctor and an old man like you. It will not be out of courtesy if I in this triple capacity offer you a piece of counsel. If you see wisdom and truth in it and if it appeals to your common sense and sentiments, kindly take it to heart.

You have seen much of the world; you have read much of it. Consequently you possess a wonderful experience of it but in this world of mortals none till now has been able to accomplish the task he has undertaken in his lifetime. For instance Buddha in spite of his high morality could not convert the whole of India into Buddhism.

Shankaracharya in spite of his high intellectuality could not make all India Vedadist. Christ in spite of his high spirituality could not bring into the fold of Christianity the whole Jewish nation, I do not think, and I am not prepared to believe for a single moment

MR. V. J. PATEL.

WHO HAS BEEN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

about the accomplishment of your task. Still in face of these historical facts if you believe in its accomplishment in your lifetime, then Sir, I venture to say that it is nothing but a dream.

The jail life has brought a great change in your life and vigour and the disease has reduced you much. Therefore in the fitness of things, you may live a calm life and spin the thread of your remaining days in a certain solitary cave in the meditation of God, and in realization of your own self in perfect spiritual tranquillity and calmness, because your health will not allow you to bear the burden of the worldly cares any more. It shall not be out of place to mention that you are absolutely convinced of the goodwill, mercy and sympathy of good officers. That very system of European medicines and surgery which you condemned more than once has saved you from the jaws of monstrous death. The English officers helped you in time of your trouble and needs.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." Now it remains for you to show your true friendship and to become the true ally of the British Raj in gratitude for the safety of your life and your release from the jail. If anyhow you cannot do so by your words and deeds then pray do not come into the arena of political activity but still if your restless soul does not allow you to sit in rest, then in this Bhumi the motherland of great sages and saints, Rishis and Munis, take up the task of spiritualising your brother Indians, teach them a lesson of true realisation of the self. By doing so, instead of gaining this Kingdom of Earth, you will gain the kingdom of heaven".

In my oponion the writer is desperately in earnest and merits an answer on that account if for nothing else. But it enables me, too, to clear up certain misapprehensions about my mission in life.

Let me first however dispose of the advice about my views on medicine. I have not 'Indian Home Rule' before me, but I recollect sufficient to be able to say that I have nothing to revise about the views set forth there. If I had written it for English readers and in English I would have put the same thought in a manner that would have been more acceptable to the English ear. The original is in Gujarati and was written for the Gujarati readers of "Indian Opinion of Natal. Moreover what is written there has reference to an ideal state. It is a common error to think that condemnation of measures involves that of men. Medicine does often blemish the soul of the patient. It may therefore be considered evil but not therefore necessarily medicine-men. I had precious medical friends when I wrote the book and did not hesitate to seek their advices in times of need. That was as the writer implies inconsistent with my belief regarding the use of medicine. Several friends have said to me the same thing in so many words. I plead guilty. But that is to admit that am not a perfect man. Unfortunately for me I am far from being perfect. I am a humble aspirant for perfection. I know my way to it also. But knowing the way is not reaching its end. If I was perfect if I had acquired full control over all my passions even in thought, I should be perfect in body. I am free to confess that daily I am obliged to expend a great amount of mental energy in acquiring control over my thoughts When I have succeeded, if I ever do, think what a storehouse of energy would be set free for service. As I hold that append citis was a result of infirmity of thought or mind, so I do I conceede that my submission to the surgical operation was an additional infirmity of mind. If I was absolutely free of egoism, I would have resigned myself to the inevitable; but I wanted to live in the present body. Complete detachment is not a mechanical process. One has to grow to it by patient toil and prayer As for gratitude, I have more than once publicly expressed my gratitude to Col Maddock and his staff for the kindness with which they overwhelmed me. But there is no connection between the kind treatment I received from Col. Maddock and the system of Government I condemn Col. Maddock himself would think little of me, if I revised my views about Dyerism because he, Col. Maddock, was a competent surgeon and did his duty as such. Nor have I any cause to be thankful to the Government for providing me with best surgical assistance or for prematurely releasing me. The former they were bound to provide for every prisoner. The latter has embarrassed me. I knew my course in prison whether well or ill. Outside the prison-walls, although I am slowly regaining my health, I do not know with certainty how to shape my course.

Now for the central point of the letter. The confusion in the writer's mind has arisen because of his misconception of the work of the prophets he names and of an awkward (for me) comparison between them and me. I do not know that Buddha did not accomplish his task which was to read *Nirvana*. Tradition has it that he did. Conversion of others was a bye-product, if one may so describe a sacred function. The Gospels record it of Jesus that he testified on the Cross of his own work, 'It is finished.' (John. 19-30). Nor has their work of love died after them. The truest part of it will live for ever. The two or three thousand years that have gone by since their ministry, are but a speck in the vast time circle.

I do not consider myself worthy to be mentioned in the same breath with the race of prophets. I am a humble seeker after truth. I am impatient to realise myself, to attain *Moksha* in this very existence. My national service is part of my training for freeing my soul from the bondage of flesh. Thus considered, my service may be regarded as purely selffish. I have no desire for the perishable kingdom of earth. I am striving for the Kingdom of Heaven which is *Moksha*. To attain my end it is not necessary for me to seek the shelter of a cave. I carry one about me, if I would but know it. A cave-dweller can build castles in the air whereas a dweller in a palace like Janak has no castles to build. The cave dweller who hovers round the world on the wings of thought has no peace. A Janak though living in the midst of 'pomp and circumstance' may have peace that passeth understanding. For me the road to salvation lies through incessant toil in the service of my country and therethrough of humanity. I want to indentify myself with everything that lives. In the language of the Gita I want to live at peace with both friend and foe. Though therefore a Mussalman or a Christian or a Hindu may despise me and hate me. I want to love him and serve him even as I would love my wife or son though they hate me. So my patriotism is for me a stage in my journey to the land of eternal freedom and peace. Thus it will be seen that for me there are no politics devoid of religion. They subserve religion. Politics bereft of religion are a death-trap because they kill the soul.

VAYKOM SATYAGRAHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to the Mahatmaji's message to the Secretary of the Kerala Congress Committee to suspend the Satyagraha at Vaykom in view of the representations made to him by two Brahmin visitors from Vaykom to the effect that the prohibited road belonged to the trustees of the temple who have the right to regulate entry thereto, I am writing to point out that, after making careful enquiries with several gentlemen belonging to that place and after referring to the Travancore Administration Report, I understand that the temple belongs, not to the trustees as alleged, but to the Travancore Government and that the road referred to is being maintained by the Government out of public funds, and that therefore the trusteeship theory advanced by the visitors from Vaykom is apparently an invention.—Yours, etc.

E. R. MENON.

8, Noble House Parel.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

During the month of February 1924, there were, according to the "Labour Gazette", 3 industrial disputes in progress as compared with 7 in the preceding month. The total number of workpeople involved was 165,980 as compared with 157,821 in the preceding month and 41,789 in the month of February 1923. The aggregate duration of all disputes during February 1924 was about 4,062,870 working days as compared with 565,238 working days in January 1924 and 68,590 in February 1923

GENERAL STRIKE IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The general strike in the textile industry, which may be said to have ended on the 25th March, caused a time loss of no less than 7½ million working days. The time loss is calculated by the number of workpeople involved multiplied by the number of working days, an allowance being made for workers replaced by others. If this time loss be added to the time loss of the general strike in Ahmedabad in April and May of last year, a total of no less than 10½ million working days is arrived at merely in two general strikes in the Bombay Presidency. This figure closely approximates the total time loss in all industries in the United Kingdom during the year 1923.

HARD COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

PERKINS AND KOLHOFF BEATEN.

Further play in connection with the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament was resumed yesterday when two events i.e. the mixed doubles and one in the gentlemen's singles were decided. There was a fairly large attendance of spectators in the galleries and a particularly noticeable feature yesterday was the record number of members of the fair sex who graced the occasion. The detailed results of yesterday's matches are given below.

Pereira beat Bhadkamkar, 6—2, 6—2.

Raja Iyer and Bhagvat beat Perkins and Colhoff, 8—10, 6—1, 7—5.

Mrs. Lloyd and Cunningham beat Miss Guha and Maitra, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. Clayton and Jeejeebhoy beat Mrs. Rao and Perkins, 6—1, 5—7, 6—0.

The star attraction of the day was the match in Gentlemen's doubles between Raja Iyer and Bhagvat versus Perkins and Colhoff. Raja Iyer and Bhagvat had a fairly solid backing and the verdict of the day proves that the predilections of the public were altogether wrong. However it was not all plain-sailing for Raja Iyer and partner. Perkins and Partner were thoroughly game to the end and fully extended their opponents. The match ran into three sets, Perkins-Colhoff combination bagging the first set at 10—8. The set was well fought out and there were even chances for the protagonists until the score was 8 all. Perkins and partner managed to collar two consecutive games, mainly by their brainy placings and aggressive tactics. Not daunted by this initial set back Raja Iyer and partner braced themselves to the up-hill fight and by dint of careful play redressed the balance by annexing the second set at 6—1. In this set Raja Iyer was seen at his best, his cross court strokes eliciting emphatic praise from the galleries. Bhagvat also contributed several useful points by his skilful placings in the lobby. Perkins tried some of his famous 'Jazz' services but this in no way disconcerted his opponents as much than not they failed to materialise. With the score at 1 set all, the third and deciding set was begun. Raja Iyer and Bhagvat were hard put to it and after a dingy long struggle in which the fortunes of the match were continually in suspense, the Hindu pair hooked the third and deciding set at 6—3. Great credit is due to Raja Iyer for his brainy play and clean cut strokes which on occasions completely non-plussed the European pair.

This evening the Gentlemen's singles final between Andrew, Pereira and G. Perkins will be played off, followed by the mixed doubles semi-finals between Mrs. Row and Wagle and Mrs. Lloyd and Cunningham. The first match commences at 5 p.m. sharp.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BOY SENT TO REFORMATORY FOR THEFT.

Before Mr. Thakkar at the Mazagaon Police Court, Deputy Inspector Forster placed Mahomedna youth of about 14 years for theft. The facts of the case as led Mr. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor are that the accused Ismail Abdool was engaged by one Abobakar Ismail Chana Merchant as a menial servant. At about 10 p.m. on the 3rd instant the complainant after returning from his shop hung his coat containing currency notes, etc., of the value of Rs. 210 in his room. On the following morning the complainant found the coat and also the boy missing. He reported the case to the police and suspected the boy as the culprit. The accused was arrested by a friend of the complainant at Mahalaxmi and handed over to the police. The accused on pleading guilty was convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory School for three years.

A BAD CHARACTER IN POSSESSION OF REVOLVER.

Bhagwania Baeja, the notorious bad character, who is already suffering a sentence of nine months for assaulting a policeman and returning to Bombay before the expiration of his deportation order was placed before Mr. Thakkar for being in possession of a revolver without a license. Mr. D'Cunha Police Prosecutor led the evidence and in their examination three women of Foras Road gave evidence that the accused was in possession of a revolver and had threatened to shoot them on two different occasions. Owing to the absence of other witness this case was postponed to the 7th instant.

The three charges against Bhagwania for attempt to murder is proceeding.

A HEAD MASTER HONORED.

"Sheth Khimji Dayalji Vaghani' of the firm of Khimji Vishram of Bombay, has opened a High School, at the expense of Rs. 50,000 in Jodiya (Kathiawar) and presented it to H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb. The High School has opened the seventh standard for the preparation of candidates for the School Leaving Examination from January 1925. Upto now it was under the able guidance of its energetic and enthusiastic Head Master, Mr. Anandlal Dalpatram Pathak, B.A. It was due to him that the school attained a high standard of efficiency so much so that the very first year the result at the Matriculation Examination were cent per cent. Now he has ween transferred to the Jamnagar High School. In recognition of his great educational services to the town, the students entertained him at an At Home. The function was representative of the leading men of the State who expressed their admiration and regard for the Head Master and wished him a brighter and more distinguished record in the educational affairs of the State.

Owing to an outbreak of plague in the adjourning village of Bhudla Sant the Commissioner, Multan division, has ordered the prohibition of a fair which was to be held from fourth to sixth April at Bhudla San Tank which thousands of people generally attend.

It is understood that Mr G. L. Corbet I.C.S., has been appointed Joint Secretary to the Commerce Department and that he will take over charge very shortly.

Mr E A Howard, Barrister and Administrator-General, U.P., died at the age of 57. References to the deceased were made in the High Court which was closed in the afternoon. A.P.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

FIRST ROUND.

G. I. P. PAREL 'A' ..... 3 goals.
(Gardner 1, Cowton 2.)
RANGERS ..... Nil.

The Rangers were expected to give a better account of themselves than they did against the G. I. P. Parel on Friday evening when only one match was played in the first round of the Tournament proper. Having beaten the second string of the railway by five goals to nil a better exhibition was anticipated from them. Winning the toss the G. I. P. defended the Gymkhana end and a punctual start was made. D'Cunha the Rangers' inside left ran away and between himself and Sequeira they worked their way into the railway circle but the former was pulled up for being "offside". The Railway forwards then got possession but the resulting corner proved useless. For the next five minutes the Rangers had the better of the attack but their forwards never had a fair opening to get a good shot of the goal. The railways quintette made several dashes thereafter and threatened to score. The Rangers next got an opening but D'Burgh missed a clear pass. On a clearance Mercado got possession and got away and a back pass which was missed by Cowton went to Gardner who sent a hard shot scoring the first goal for the Railway twenty minutes after the start. From the rally off the G. I. P. again grew aggressive and forced a corner which was missed. Hit and run was the order for the last five minutes of the initial period.

The G. I. P. who led by one goal took charge of the attack in the second moiety and within three minutes from the restart Cowton the Railway pivotal man beat the Rangers' goalie with a well placed shot after an individual run. Two goals against them seemed to have a demoralizing effect upon the Rangers who seemed too stricken to resume the attack. At last with a combined effort play was transferred to the Railway area but D'Burgh again was responsible for missing a nice pass. The Rangers' defence was severely tested in the last few minutes of the game Cowton being most prominent among the railway forwards for his tricky play.

The teams were:—

G. I. P. Parel "A"; Harper; Hawkins and Henderson; Chapman, Lewis and Callaghan; D'Monte, Mercado, Cowton, Gardner and Fernandes.

Rangers:—Coveney; Charles and H. Powell; Brennon, Carter and P. H. D'Souza; D'Burgh, Sequeira, M. Powell, D'Cunha and C. D'Souza.

Referees:—Messrs. Cummings and Thornback.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Bhusawal.

NEXT WEEK'S FIXTURES.

MONDAY.
Poona Rifles vs. Customs.
TUESDAY.
Medicals vs. K. S. L. I
WEDNESDAY.
Igatpuri vs. Hornets.
THURSDAY.
*Ajmere vs. Y. M. C. A. (Byculla).
FRIDAY.
R. F. A. vs. B'bay Gym. or Bhusawal.
SATURDAY.
G. I. P. Parel vs. Ajmere or Y. M. C. A.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Elton Hockey Tournament for Union Clubs will commence on the Cooperage to-day at 4-30 p.m. 18 Clubs have entered for the tournament and among the entries are B. L. S. school A. and B teams, Boys Gymkhana, Byculla Y. M. C. A., Jacob Circle United, "Times" Hockey Club and the Central Y. M. C. A. Juniors.

The following matches will be played today on the Cooperage.

4-30 Berchmans A. C. vs. Britania Sport Club.
5-30 B. F. S. B. vs. Byculla Hockey Club.

SWIMMING COMPETITION IN BOMBAY

PARSI SWIMMERS' ACHIEVEMENTS.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League, its 3rd Long distance annual swimming competition was held on Sunday, the 30th March when there were 13 entries out of which 3 were medically disqualified. The start was made from the Wedge house Bridge at Colaba and the winning flag was posted by the courtesy and kind permission of the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, on the Government House sands at Walkeshwar the distance being about 3½ miles. The first competitor to reach the winning post was Mr. Rustom M. Pochkhanawalla who took 1 hour and 25 minutes. He was closely followed by Mr. Jehangir M. Lelinwalla who reached the goal one minute later, and the third to arrive in order of time at the post was Mr. Narinman Durabji Contractor who took 1 hour and 40 minutes. These 3 were declared to be the winners. The judges were Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor and Mr. Jehanghir Bhiseaji, the referee being Mr. D. F. Cama. Along with 2 other members of the Executive Committee of the League, Khan Saheb Dubash and Mr. P. Kanga, the League's officials accompanied the competitors throughout the course in 4 boats and one steam launch. But fortunately the race went off without a hitch or mishap.

After the race was over the whole party including the competitors had a trip round the harbour in the steam launch and dispersed after partaking on board of a sumptuous breakfast provided by the generosity of Mr. D. F. Cama.

PAREL HIGH SCHOOL'S SHIMAGHA SPORTS.

The prize distribution ceremony in connection with the Shimagha Sports of the Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School was celebrated on the 30th of March 1924, in the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, under the presidentship of Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee.

In an introductory speech Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, the chairman of the Society, narrated in short the history of the Society and the Parel High School explaining specially the difficulties the school was labouring under owing to the mill-strike. Mr. Bhagavantrao Parakar, eulogized the good work the members of the school were doing and appealed to the public to help this deserving institution in the Mill District of Bombay and conducted especially for the benefit of the children of the mill-workers.

After the prizes were distributed, the President in his usual humorous style delivered his presidential address in which he congratulated the students of the school for having the good fortune of receiving such an education, which taught them to be self-reliant and good citizens. In the end he called upon the students to be good and fair sportsmen above everything else.

With a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting terminated.

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In reviewing BERNARD HOUGHTON'S THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER IN INDIA. "United India and Indian States" says:—It is not always that we can associate good get-up, decent printing and strong binding in the publications of the Indian firms. The SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE is, however, to be congratulated on its publications which are uniformly good so far as the general get-up is concerned.
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The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1924.

LABOUR AND INDIA.

Though Mr. Lansbury's motion for adjournment of the House of Commons the other day did not succeed in eliciting any satisfactory reply from the Under-Secretary of State for India, it at least had the effect of drawing the attention of the House to the crisis developing in India and to the urgent need of taking steps to meet the demands of the Indian people. Mr. Lansbury had raised three issues in his speech, the first two regarding the firing at Jaito and in Bombay in connection with the mill-strike and the third regarding the refusal of the Government of India to accept the demand for a Round Table Conference. Mr. Lansbury, after pointing out how unsatisfactory the official reports regarding the firings were, demanded a searching investigation into the circumstances connected with both the events, but unfortunately before Prof. Richards could deal with events fully, the Speaker adjourned the House in accordance with the rules. Mr. Lansbury had, however, the satisfaction of contradicting definitely on the floor of the House, the official statement that the Akali Jatha carried fire-arms and had used them against the Nabha State officials and soldiery.

As regards the political situation he had also the satisfaction of reminding the Labour Government of the solemn pledges of the Labour Party to the people of India. That the members of the Labour Cabinet do feel a good deal uncomfortable when these pledges are re called to them has been shown on more than one occasion of reply to questions in both Houses on Indian subjects. The Indian people are, however, being asked by friends of British Labour to trust the Labour Government to do the right thing by India in due time. They are told that the Labour statesmen are new to office and that, moreover, they have been in office only for a few months. But repeated disappointments in the past and the knowledge that the Labour Government, even if favourably disposed towards the Indian people, is not in a position to do any substantial good to India on its own initiative, make the people of India sceptical of the acceptance of their demand by the Labour Government. The Indian people are convinced that until they bestir themselves and assert their inalienable rights, their political salvation will never come. As both Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar pointed out in their speeches at the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya on Thursday, there is no remedy left to the representatives of the people in the Councils against the irresponsible and criminal extravagance of the bureaucracy but the use of the constitutional weapon of refusal of supplies. Even that weapon has been shown to be only partially effective, as the bureaucracy has reserved to itself the power to vote supplies for itself in spite of the refusal of the legislatures. The Government of India have been compelled to carry on the administration of the country without the sanction of the people's representatives, and have thus proved how hollow was the pretence that the Montagu-Chelmsford "Reforms" heralded the doom of autocracy. That the rejection of the Finance Bill has not been followed by the redress of the grievances of the people, shows how the Government in this country is based on the subversion of the principle recognised in all self-governing countries, namely, "no taxation without representation." The Labour Government has now been sufficiently long in office to be able to make up its mind whether it will strike out a new path in the conciliation of the Indian people or will only follow the beaten path of conciliation-cum-repression with which Conservative and Liberal Governments have made India familiar. Any further delay in indicating the Government's considered decision will be most unfortunate, for the Indian people are not in a mood to wait any longer and, in the historic words of Mr. Gladstone with reference to Ireland which Mr. Lansbury recalled, "the sands are running out."

INDIA'S ECONOMIC SUBJECTION.

A review of the trade of India from year to year may be of interest for a variety of reasons. It may show us, roughly at least, the economic development of the country in the growth of indigenous industries and the lay-out of the surplus India may have for exchanging with commodities which she cannot or does not produce with equal advantage. Or it may show us, in a more restricted perspective, the financial position of India from year to year as affected by the claims she has in respect of her exported goods against the foreign purchasers of those exports and also by the claims that foreigners may have against her in respect of goods and services sent to and received by her. Or again, from a still narrower standpoint it may indicate the position this country can command in trade matters in regard to the general commercial relations of the Empire as a whole. There are minor points of interest as well, such, for example, as the effect of the varied or varying customs duties or other taxes; but those outlined above are probably the chief points of absorbing interest in the annual trade reviews.

From none of these points, however, can we say that the review of trade conditions and statistics in the last fiscal year, just published, is absolutely or altogether satisfactory. There are satisfying features, no doubt; but these are of secondary or minor importance. Judged by bare value figures, the trade of the year seems to have improved.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)
Merchandise and stores.

	Imports.	Exports.
Pre-war quinquennial average	151,67	224,23
War average	159,25	225,83
1920-21.	347,58	267,76
1921-22.	282,59	218,66
1922-23.	246,19	316,07

While the imports of foreign goods have diminished, exports seem to have steadily improved, till the adverse balance of 1920-21. of nearly 80 crores, is turned into a favourable balance of nearly 70 crores in the year under review. But judging merely by bare figures gives us absolutely no reliable indication of the real economic position of India, unless and until we analyse the constituents and proportions of these imports and exports figures. On this latter test the position is somewhat as follows:—

India imported in 1922-23. (in lakhs of rupees.)

I Articles of Food, Drink and Tobacco worth Rs. 17,940.37 or 70.7 per cent.

II Articles mainly unmanufactured or Raw Materials worth Rs. 1,857.60 or 8 per cent.

III Articles mainly manufactured worth Rs. 17,940 38 or 70.7 per cent.

In other words nearly three-fourths of our imports are articles manufactured in foreign countries. This state of things is exhibited almost invariably from year to year, and so the question becomes irresistible: Is the country unable itself to manufacture these articles, or any part of them? So long as it goes on importing them from abroad, it must pay the foreign manufacturer, merchant, banker, broker, shipper and a hundred other parasitical middlemen at either end a needless commission, which must necessarily be regarded as a drain on its extremely slender resources. Is there no means of avoiding it?

To turn to exports India exported in 1922-23, (in lakhs of rupees)

Articles of class I (as above) worth Rs. 6,958.13 or 23 per cent.

Articles of class II (as above) worth Rs. 15,651.41 or 52 per cent.

Articles of class III (as above) worth Rs. 7,045.70 or 23.5 per cent.

In other words India's food-stuffs to the extent of 23 per cent. and raw material to the extent of 52 per cent. or an aggregate of 75 per cent. are sent out in payment of the above imports. Is there no means whereby the Indian people can manufacture themselves all this raw material they export, or themselves absorb the food-stuffs they now export? Until these radical and crucial questions are answered—and answered satisfactorily,—we cannot allow the figures of the trade of India as evidencing anything like a healthy economic condition.

Viewing these same figures from the cruder stand-point of the year's balance of trade, the position in 1922-23 is represented as follows:—

In lakhs of rupees. Credit items. plus.	
Exports	314,32
Transfer of Govt. Securities	2,62
Total	316,94

In lakhs of rupees. Debit items. minus.	
Imports	224,31
Gold, silver and notes	60,26
Council Bills etc.	3,75
Interests on drafts on India	35
Total	288,67

This means a net balance, on visible, recorded items *in favour* of India of Rs. 28.27 crores. But this figure is wholly misleading. It does not include stores imported by Indian State Railways managed by companies, which aggregated Rs. 8.40 crores in the year under review. And it does not include the still much larger block of claims *against* India in respect of the "Home" charges which aggregated some 60 crores in round figures. But for lavish borrowings in England in recent years this item alone is enough to wipe out all our nominally favourable balance; and until and unless rigorous measures are adopted to reduce this dead charge, our foreign trade, however beneficial, will leave us not an iota of substantial benefit.

The foregoing figures are known, visible, recorded or recordable factors affecting our balance of trade. Of the invisible factors which affect the balance not a whit less, we have no reliable or accurate figures; but it is safe to say that India has to pay every year at least some 30 crores on account of freight, and an equal figure, in all probability much larger, on account interest and profits and commissions to foreign capitalists, entrepreneurs and middlemen. There is no item to set off against this dead charge The country is thus being bled white year in year out, and still we are asked to regard the economic situation of India as promising or encouraging!

THE GOVERNOR'S SALOON.

The rejection of the demand for the Governor's saloon by the Bengal Legislative Council is a straw which shows how the wind is blowing in this country. Under the mistaken notion that unless they surround themselves with the pomp and paraphernalia of "Oriental" potentates they will not command the respect of the people, British officials in India have been in the habit of spending huge amounts of public revenue on luxuries in which they would not dream of indulging in their own country. Governors and Viceroys are not content until they convert the Government Houses in which they reside into palaces which even kings and emperors must envy. The Swarajist members of the Bengal Council made it quite clear that when the representatives of the people succeed in obtaining an effective control over the public finances they will not tolerate the criminal wastage of funds over the luxuries of high officials who are never tired of offering the plea of "lack of funds" when it is for education or medical relief that more money is asked for. The present age is one of democracy and when the Prime Minister of Great Britain is content to travel in ordinary trains, save on urgent occasions, it is preposterous that a provincial satrap in India should always require a special train and a luxurious saloon for his travels. The Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson, in defending the demand for the Governor's saloon, is reported to have stated that "the head of Soviet Russia travelled in specials with great pomp." There is as much truth in this statement as in the statement, made by the same official, that he understood that "Mahatma Gandhi also travelled in special trains." Mahatma Gandhi has travelled most of his life in a third class compartment. It was only during his intensive campaign just prior to his arrest, that he travelled in a second class compartment as the continuous journeys entailed great physical strain on his frail constitution and he needed rest and quiet badly at night time. So far as we know he has never travelled in "special trains", as Sir Hugh Stephenson suggests.

Notes of the Day.

At the Helm Again.

Mahatma Gandhi has resumed the editorship of "Young India" and "Navjivan." The first issue of "Young India" under his editorship was received in Bombay yesterday and it will be read throughout the country with the keenest and most reverential interest. The country has reason to rejoice that he is able again to resume his writings in "Young India" which two years ago swayed the minds and hearts of his contemporaries more than those of any other living writer have been able to do. His countrymen will only pray that his health will improve from day to-day to sustain the energy required for the purpose. It was the Mahatma's hope that he would be released by an act of a Swaraj Parliament. That was not to be. India has yet to win freedom and the Mahatma has no new programme to attain that end. As he says: "My faith in the old is just as bright as ever, if not brighter. Indeed, one's faith in one's plans and methods is truly tested when the horizon before one is the blackest."

The Mahatma on Khilafat.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

"I have been asked to give my opinion on the Khilafat trouble. I have none to give. It were impertinence for me an outsider to thrust my views on my Muslim brethren. It is a question which the Mussalmans must settle for themselves. All that non-Muslims can do is to assure them of their deep sympathy in their affliction. The existence of the Khilafat is an essential part of their faith. Everyone who holds his own religion to be dear to himself is bound to express genuine sympathy with those of a different faith. The heart of every Hindu who values Muslim friendship must go out to the Mussalmans in their great sorrow. They have a more anxious time now than when the Khilafat was attacked from without. But now that the danger comes from within and several sections are contending for their own views, it must tax the utmost resources of those who are engaged in solving the problem in a manner that is consistent with the deep truths of their own faith and acceptable to all sections. This much is quite clear to me that the future of the Khilafat, indeed of Islam itself in so far as it can rest with man, lies in the hands of Indian Mussalmans. Theirs is the burden, theirs the privilege. May God grant them the power to see the right path and the strength to follow it."

Eight Hours' Day.

Mr. Shaw, Minister of Labour, announced in the Commons on Wednesday that a Bill providing for an eight hours' working day would be introduced shortly. It will be remembered that the international convention for an eight-hours' day was signed so long ago as 1919, but, unfortunately, few of the countries which signed the convention were willing to carry it into effect and the unconscionable delay in its execution by a leading country such as Britain was naturally taken advantage of by other competing countries. With the advent of Labour Government to power any further delay would not only be indefensible but would considerably damage its prestige. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Labour Minister has lost no time in preparing a Bill to give effect to the international convention. It will not now be long before other countries follow suit.

A Word In Time.

Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuter's, is to-day sailing for England, after a short stay in this country. We trust during the time Sir Roderick Jones has been in this country he has seen and heard enough to realise that the news agency, of which he is the head, has not won the confidence both of the public and its clients, the newspapers, in the measure that is desirable. Rightly or wrongly the feeling exists that, so far as news concerning India is concerned, Reuter's agency has not always dealt fairly by India and has not seldom allowed itself to become largely the instrument of the system of government which holds India under sway. Instances to show how incompletely the Indian point of view has been presented to the world outside are too numerous to need mention. The Associated Press of India, ever since it became part of the Reuter's, has also on several occasions suffered from a somewhat similar unfortunate tendency. We trust that, as a result of Sir Roderick Jones' visit, matters will improve from the standpoint of India.

Bombay Municipal Schools Committee.

With reference to the Note under the head of "The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee" appearing in our issue of the 25th ult. in which we urged the desirability of throwing open to the public and the Press the meetings of the Schools Committee, we are informed by the Secretary of the Committee that under the Committee's Bye-law No. 13 (5) the meetings of the Committee are open to the public and that, as a matter of fact, representatives of the Press have attended meetings of the Committee and reported the proceedings. On a reference to the Bye-law in question, kindly furnished by the Secretary, we see that it declares "that every meeting shall be open to the public, unless a majority of the members present deems any inquiry or deliberation pending before the Schools Committee such as should be held in private." While thanking the Secretary for the information and accepting his assurance that some of the meetings of the Committee were attended by Press representatives, may we ask whether the Press and the public are notified beforehand of the meetings of the Committee, as is done in the cases of the Municipal Corporation, the Standing Committee and the City Improvement Trust Board? We, at least, have never been favoured with such notices. What is the good of the Bye-law, if it is more honoured by ignoring it than by conforming to it? It is the duty of the Secretary's office to keep the public duly informed, through the Press, of all prospective meetings of the Committee and the nature of the business for discussion before them.

"EMPIRE WRECKERS"!

DIE-HARDS SUPPORT CLASS AREAS BILL.

DISCUSSION PROCEEDING IN ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, April 4.

Capetown.—The debate on the Class Areas Bill is proceeding in the Assembly. Hitherto there have been 19 speakers on the Bill and 16 of them have supported it.

Sir Abe Bailey affirmed that the sooner than that the Asiatics should be granted equal rights, he would support South Africa contracting out of the Empire.—Reuter.

PENNY POSTAGE.

NOT TO BE INTRODUCED THIS YEAR.

LONDON, April 4.

It is understood that Government has definitely decided that it is unable to introduce the penny post this year.—Reuter.

STABILISING BELGIAN FRANC.

AMERICAN AND SWISS BANKS' OFFER

LONDON, April 4.

Brussels.—According to newspapers American banks are prepared to place 200,000,000 dollars at the disposal of Societe National De Credits and Swiss Banks are ready to grant a loan of a milliard francs on which the Societe can draw for the purpose of stabilising the Belgian franc.—Reuter.

COLONIES COMMITTEE

DISCUSSIONS AT INDIA OFFICE

LONDON, Apl. 3.

The Indian Colonies Committee sat for two hours at the India Office to-day and further discussed their instructions. Sir Hope Simpson was present and the only absentee was H. H. the Aga Khan who is expected to-morrow. The Committee Secretariat has acquired a permanent room in the India Office. The first regular business meeting will probably be held on April 15th. Lord Olivier has arranged to meet the Committee this afternoon for the purpose of an official greeting and Mr. Thomas will receive them similarly on April 7th. —Reuter.

LONDON, April 4.

The India-Colonies Committee including the Aga Khan held a brief sitting at the India Office this morning. Subsequently the Aga Khan interviewed Lord Olivier. The Committee will meet again on Tuesday.—Reuter.

MR. RANGACHARIAR TO ADDRESS PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

LONDON, Apl. 3.

Mr. Rangachariar at the invitation of the India Parliamentary Committee delivers an address on the Indian political situation on April 9th prior to the debate Viscount Curzon is raising in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM STRIKE.

LONDON, Apl. 3.

With the engineers also striking 600 patients at the Letterkenny Asylum lack heat for cooking but have plenty of bread and milk. Many milder cases are assisting the six attendants who did not strike. A number of inmates escaped including one dangerous character who has been recaptured. Similar strikes are foreshadowed elsewhere in the Free State. The Committee of Management to-day confessed themselves helpless to carry on and threw the responsibility on the Free State Government. A number of ex-service men have offered their services but have been intimidated by strikers.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 4.

It is stated that conditions in the Letterkenny Asylum are fairly normal. An engineer, a boilerman and three stokers were found among the patients, who succeeded in restarting ten boilers. Consequently cooking arrangements were restored. 40 male and 30 female patients are performing the duties of attendants.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—Headstones are gradually replacing wooden crosses on the Allied graves. The French authorities are providing special stones for Mahomedan troops from Africa. The cross will be replaced by the usual Algerian pillar bearing the crescent. All Mahomedan graves will be facing towards Mecca.—Reuter.

The strike position at Croydon Aerodrome is unchanged. No acroplanes are leaving there.—Reuter.

Thousands of tons of tea and rubber were destroyed by fire in a warehouse in Bermondsey on Thursday evening. Two firemen were overcome by fumes and removed to hospital.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
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PLIGHT OF MECCA PILGRIMS.

STEAMSHIP ON FIRE.

CAPTAIN'S HEROIC EFFORTS

LEAFIELD, Apl. 3.

From Port Sudan comes the thrilling story of how twelve hundred pilgrims bound for Mecca were rescued from a burning ship. The pilgrims, together with several British passengers, were on board the British Steamer "Frangistan" which came from Bombay. When the "Frangistan" was some two hundred miles south of Jeddah a fire broke out.

The Captain despatched messages to Port Sudan asking that the steamer "Tangistan" might be sent immediately to his assistance and he got into wireless communication with the steamer "Clan Maciver", "Scindia" and "Hartfield." Meanwhile, the Captain and the crew made desperate efforts to control the fire using steam and carbonic acid gas. Flames, however, were spreading and threatened to destroy the wooden decks.

The Captain then requested the "Clan Maciver" which had approached to take off his passengers. The "Scindia" and the "Hartfield" were also asked to have their boats ready. The transfer of all pilgrims and passengers to the "Clan Maciver" was duly and safely effected and that vessel proceeded with them to Port Sudan.

The Captain of the "Frangistan" then endeavoured to reach Port Sudan with his ship but soon the forepart of the ship was blazing like a furnace and the Captain sent a wireless message to the "Tangistan" to dash with all possible speed to his help. Before the "Tangistan" could arrive the position became so desperate that the crew of the "Frangistan" were ordered to leave the ship. The Captain remained aboard until practically the whole vessel was in flames.—B.O.W.

CAPTAIN AND CREWS' ADMIRABLE BEHAVIOUR.

LONDON, Apl. 3.

Port Sudan.—The Captain and the crew of the "Frangestan" behaved with characteristic British pluck, remaining on the blazing ship long after they had transferred to safety 1,200 pilgrims without loss of life. The fire was discovered at three in the morning when the ship was two hundred miles south of here. The weather was calm and the Captain being of opinion there was no immediate danger steered for Port Sudan to land the pilgrims and a few British passengers simultaneously wirelessing to request the steamer "Tangistan" to meet him at Masamarhu Island. The "Tangistan" left Port Sudan at eleven in the morning when the "Frangestan" was trying to extinguish the flames with steam and carbonic gas. The position became very serious half an hour later, the flames attacking the pilgrims' baggage and wooden decks. The "Tangistan," also the steamers "Clan Maciver", "Scindia" and "Hartfield" were meanwhile in communication with the "Frangestan" whose Captain at one o'clock in the afternoon decided to transfer the passengers and pilgrims to the "Clan Maciver."

The transfer was splendidly completed at six in the evening. The "Frangestan's" Captain said he would endeavour to make Port Sudan but at seven in the evening the "Tangestan," thirty miles distant received a wireless message asking her to hasten as quickly as possible to the assistance of the "Frangestan" as the fore-end was blazing like a furnace. The Captain ordered the crew to abandon the ship but himself decided to stay aboard and await the "Tangestan." Two hours later when the "Tangestan" was fifteen miles distant the Captain was obliged to leave. An hour later the "Tangestan" reported that the "Frangestan" was sinking rapidly and that there was no hope of saving her.—Reuter.

1200 PILGRIMS ON BOARD.

An enquiry at the office of Messrs. Nemazee and Co., the local agents of the S. S. "Frangestan" by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" shows that the S. S. "Frangestan" left Bombay harbour on the 22rd of March last with 1200 pilgrims bound for Jeddah and thence to Mediterranean ports. It was due to arrive at Jeddah on the 2nd April. Unfortunately however before it reached the Port of Jeddah a fire broke out in No. 2 hold and Messrs. Nemazee and Co., received a cable to this effect, on the 3rd instant. They again received another cable the same afternoon intimating that no lives were lost and that the pilgrims and crews were transferred to another ship viz., S. S. "Clan Maciver". The message added that one of the steamers belonging to Messrs. Nemazee, viz., S. S. "Tangistan" which was lying in the port Sudan immediately ran for help but S. S. "Clan Maciver" had already rendered help and there was nothing further for this steamer to do for S. S. "Francestan" introuble.

On receipt of this distressing news in Bombay, Messrs. Nemazee wired to their agents at Jeddah and Port Sudan to render all possible help to the stranded pilgrims and to transhipthem to Jeddah by one on their own boats, viz., S. S. "Tangistan". In reply to this wire they received a reply from their agents that all pilgrims were transferred from "Clan Maciver" to S. S. "Tangistan" which left for Jeddah on the noon of the 3rd instant. Messrs. Nemazee and Co., then sent a cable to H. M. the King of Hedjaz as follows:—

"Our steamer "Francestan" whilst carrying 1200 pilgrims to the holy shrine caught fire. For safety they will be transferred to S. S. "Tangistan". We pray your Majesty to bestow upon these pilgrims some suitable favours for which the Great God will give you His blessings."

To this, H. M. the King of Hedjaz replied:—

"When we heard of this incident we ordered the department concerned at Port Sudan to render all possible help and we ordered also one of our own boats S.S. "Koal" to proceed to Port Sudan to bring the pilgrims to Jeddah. But now we understand that you have made all necessary arrangements. We ordered also that the pilgrims should be met on arrival and special arrangements be made for their accommodation. All their expenses will be defrayed by us with the greatest pleasure. You need not be anxious."

The steamber "Francestan" belongs to Mr. M. H. M. Nemazee of Hongkong.

PILGRIMS SAFELY TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER BOAT.

The Officiating Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay writes.—A report has been published in the newspapers that the Pilgrim Ship "Frangestan" was abandoned at sea owing to fire. The latest information shows that all pilgrims were safely transferred from the s. s. "Frangestan" to another steamer which came to render assistance. It is reported that no lives were lost and that the pilgrims are proceeding to Jeddah.

GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

DEFENCE OF MR. MACDONALD'S ATTITUDE.

A COUNTER PROPOSAL.

LEAFIELD, Apl. 3.

Commenting on the German reply to the Allied Note on the Allied military control in Germany, the "Manchester Guardian" thinks it regrettable that Mr. MacDonald's proposal for resumption of the work of investigation by the Allies into German disarmament which had been suspended since the invasion of the Ruhr by the French more than a year ago should have created resentment in Germany. It is pointed out that Mr. MacDonald has never concealed his views upon the French activities in the Rhineland and his policy is to hold by an impartial and honest interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles. German disarmament is a part of the Treaty. It has been in the main carried out but its completion has been assuredly and most unfortunately delayed, and this delay and recent interruption of Control have given some ground for alarm to the French and for their insistent demand for 'security.'

Mr. MacDonald was no doubt anxious, says the "Manchester Guardian" to get this difficulty out of the way and so far to remove any legitimate ground for the French anxiety and any excuse for French illegalities. This effort was clearly in German's own interests as well as in the interest of peace. It has evidently been misunderstood and proposals based upon it are somewhat ungraciously received in the German Note.

COUNTER PROPOSAL.

In regard to the German counter proposal that the whole matter should now be referred to the League of Nations and that the Council of the League should replace the Inter-Allied Disarmament Commission as the investigating and controlling authority, the "Guardian" points out that, the Versailles Treaty certainly provides that once the disarmament is complete any further investigation should be carried out by the Council of the League. But it says, "Unfortunately there is no proof that the disarmament is complete, and the German proposal is, therefore, premature; and we trust it will not be persisted in. It, would be well if it were realised in Germany that this is not the best way to assist Mr. MacDonald in his difficult task."—B.O.W.

PROBLEM OF REPARATIONS.

EXPERTS' UNANIMOUS CONCLUSION.

LONDON, April 3.

Paris.—It is announced that both the Experts Committees investigating reparations have reached a complete unanimity. The finishing touches are being put to reports which are expected to be presented to the Reparations Commission at the week end. —Reuter.

MOTION OF CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT

LONDON, April 3.

The Chamber passed a motion of confidence in Government by 408 votes to 151 at the conclusion of the debate on interpellations regarding Government's policy. Herriot, leader of the radical Socialists was the principal critic, particularly of the Reparations Policy. He declared the only solution lay in an international guarantee under the auspices of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

RUHR POLICY.

POINCARE'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, April 4.

The French Chamber's vote of confidence in the Government last night followed an important statement of M. Poincare indicating that a distinction would be drawn between the military and economic occupation of the Ruhr. It anticipated that the Dawes Committee would report in favour of the restoration of the economic unity of Germany. In that case, the present economic barriers instituted as part of the occupation, would be abolished but military occupation would continue until payment was completed.

The size of Government majority appears to have been accounted for by the facts that the Ruhrists interpreted the speech as meaning that France's Ruhr policy would not be altered while anti-Ruhrists deduced that the Ruhr would be evacuated completely except for corporals of the guard.—Reuter.

THE KHILAFAT.

HUSSEIN'S INVITATION

FORMATION OF ADVISORY BODY

LONDON, April 3.

Jeddah.—Shariff Hussein, as the Caliph, has invited leading religious and learned residents of Mecca and leading members of foreign Islamic countries residing there to form an advisory body to the Caliphate. Responsible representatives of all Islamic nations can be accepted for membership.—Reuter.

ANGORA AND THE EX-CALIPH

ISMET'S STATEMENT

LONDON, April 4.

In the National Assembly Ismet Pasha announced yesterday that the ex-Caliph, having taken up an open stand against the decidsion of the Assembly, Government had decided not to pay him any more money.—Reuter.

NON-TURKISH POPULATION.

BILL IN ANGORA ASSEMBLY

LONDON, April 4.

Constantinople.—In the National Assembly, the Minister for Interior submitted a bill to-day regarding the conditions of the domiciled non-Turkish population by which the Armenians are forbidden to dwell to the east of the line between Samsoun and Lefke. Arabs and Georgians may not settle beyond the confines of Syria and Georgia; and outside Constantinople, non-Turks except the Kurds may not exceed the proportion of one-tenth of the population. —Reuter.

THE WEMBLEY STRIKE

EFFECT ON OPENING DATE.

LONDON, April 3.

Col. Liddell, the Deputy Administrator of the Empire Exhibition estimated to-day that seventy per cent of the men strikers had resumed work. Many had left for good but a certain number of Londoners will probably return to-morrow. The effect of the strike was far greater than three days' delay involved but until the extent of delay was ascertained it was impossible to tell the effect on the opening date.

Sir James Stevenson, Chairman of the Exhibition, speaking at an Australian luncheon said he was convinced that the Exhibition would open on April 23rd.—Reuter

LEAFIELD, Apl. 3.

The unofficial strike at the British Empire Exhibition which was begun on Tuesday by a section of the Building Workers after weakening considerably yesterday broke down finally to-day. The strikers had requested their Union to make the strike official and to-day they received an unsympathetic reply. A member of the Union's Executive in addressing a meeting of the strikers strongly advised them to resume work immediately as the strike would receive no official support. The strikers then passed a resolution in favour of returning to work.—B.O.W.

LONDON, April 4.

Work is proceeding normally at Wembley. Additional police are still present, though in reduced numbers.—Reuter.

GOVTS. AGRICULTURAL POLICY

DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, April 4.

The House of Commons devoted the entire evening to an agricultural discussion in the course of which Mr. Buxton threatened a possible reintroduction of control of uncultivated land and said that development was the watchword of the Governments agricultural policy. If two hundred thousand sterling for co-operative organisation was insufficient they would not hesitate to ask the Treasury for more. Something would be heard about the State grants to sugar beet factories during the Budget and he hoped there would be a definite period during which growers and workers in the important beet industry would be assured of assistance. The Government's policy would enable farmers to economise and extend the area of paying cultivation.

The Unionist Amendment viewing with alarm the danger of diminished food production in Britain and calling upon Government to declare without delay its proposed action in that connection was rejected by 160 votes to 79.—Reuter

"MY DEBT TO INDIA".

LORD WILLINGDON'S FAREWELL SPEECH

MADRAS COUNCIL PROROGUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 3.

After the rejection of the Raja of Ramnad's motion last evening the opposition members requested the President that the right of moving amendments to His Excellency's amendment be granted to them and the President promised a ruling on the point.

This morning, after interpellation, the President said that his ruling was that on the date when the House passed the Bill it exhausted its rights to move amendments thereto and such right could not be held to accrue merely because legislature enabled the Governor to propose certain amendments which the Hon. Law Member had rightly characterised as alterations. There was equally no room for amendments to amendments recommended by His Excellency. This, he considered was quite apart from H's Excellency's declared intention not to accept any further amendments beyond those recommended by him. The President further observed: "I am not required, for the purpose of executing His Excellency's measure, to construe an expression for reconsideration together with any amendments which he may recommend which has provoked a good deal of comment in the course of this discussion. But it seems to me hardly consistent with the general purpose of such legislation as the Government of India Act that any Bill should be returned by the Governor for reconsideration in whole or in part without amendments to be recommended by him. Returning a Bill in whole for reconsideration would practically mean to reintroduce it and returning it in part without any recommendation would be tantamount to introducing an amending Bill. It is not necessary for the Governor to reintroduce a measure by his own act when his Government could far more conveniently effect that purpose."

The house then proceeded to consider His Excellency's measure to construe the expression for reconsideration together with any amendments.

COUNCIL PROROGUED.

After passing amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor to the Madras Religious Endowments Bill and the resolution recommending the release of the Moplah prisoners convicted of offences connected with the rebellion, other than murder and offences involving serious actual personal violence, the present session of the Madras Legislative Council was prorogued by His Excellency.

PROROGATION SPEECH.

In his speech he said:—

"I come here to bid farewell to you all, gentlemen, with whom I have been associated in carrying on the administration of this Presidency, and briefly to express my sincere and genuine regret that I am in a few days breaking the association which I have valued extremely, for, I have received nothing but the greatest consideration at your hands. I can look back on nearly eight years of my life in this country, during which I have occupied the presidential chair of a Legislative Council, and have been able to assist in guiding its deliberations according to Parliamentary customs and conventions.

Since the Reforms it is true that I have been exalted to a seat outside the Council Hall, but from that eerie I have still been able to keep in close touch with your doings and have taken the keenest interest in your progress, and to-day, I wish to express my warmest congratulations to you all, and my deep sense of satisfaction that when I return to England I can truly say that members of the Legislature in Madras, whatever untoward happenings may have occurred in the Legislative Councils elsewhere, have steadily administered the work of our Council on sound constitutional lines and can render a good account of their stewardship since the advent of the Reforms. Let me add that this is largely due to the spirit of friendly co-operation and goodwill which has always existed between the officials and non-officials in this Council for which I am sincerely thankful to all concerned.

I should like very particularly to express my grateful thanks to my Hon. colleagues both of the reserved and the transferred side of my Cabinet for the loyal and zealous manner in which they have supported me in bearing the heavy burden of administration, and to assure the Hon. members of this Council that we are still a happy family, whatever certain people may say—a state of things, which I hope may always continue whatever changes may take place in future in the constitution of the Madras Cabinet.

SIR C. TODHUNTER.

May I be allowed to say one special word with regard to the leader of the House who, as you all know, is shortly closing his distinguished career as an officer of the Government in India? It is difficult for me to express in words all I owe to Sir Charles Todhunter during our intimate association for the past five years. His sound and fair judgment on all big issues, his constant readiness to assist me in my work when overwhelmed with work himself, the ability with which he has led debates in this Council and last but

(Continued on next page.)

"SAVE YOUR COTTON"

MAKE SPINNING A NATIONAL CUSTOM.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker, Secretary All-India Khadi Board, writes:—

[It is not economical or practical for the Indian National Congress to attempt to stock cotton, purchasing it from cotton merchants to distribute it among the same farmers from whom it came, so that their women may spin. Why should the cotton go all the way from the farmers to our stores only to do the journey back to the cottages from where it originally came? Even if it were not so, the contralisation involved in stocking and distributing cotton would be wasteful. It would not even be practicable in any adequate measure if we remember the area we seek to cover.

In those places where there are a considerable number of spinners, who have no cotton fields of their own, steps may be taken to keep sufficient quantities of cotton and make it available to the spinners. Even these should as far as possible be induced to buy their own cotton. Decentralisation should be our aim in every particular. While stocking of cotton may be done by us in some places, our general policy should be to get the farmers to stock their own cotton. We should remember the limitations of men and money under which we work, and use our resources to the best advantage.

All the growers of cotton can also be and are even now the bulk of our spinners. If our resources are first and mainly employed to popularise the charkha among the families that grow cotton—and there is a vast and fruitful field to cover this way —we shall have automatically solved the question of stocking and distributing cotton.

It would be an impossible task to run the industry of hand-spinning on the plan of a single industrial company with an enormous capital working a monopoly without losing a single tola of cotton in the process. We shall have done it without paying a single rupee to the middleman or to the clerk or accountant or for insurance.

In order to get this done a vigorous programme of education should be undertaken among the ryots growing cotton. In addition to this, assurances should be given and steps taken to ensure that all the yarn spun is taken up as easily as raw cotton is now sold. Instead of buying and stocking cotton, we would be nearer our ideal if we buy and stock good yarn. For this purpose the resources of all Congress Committees should be employed and further developed. If and when we have made progress in converting the lakhs of handlooms that are now so busy with foreign yarn to the weaving of hand-spun yarn, the stocking of yarn will also become unnecessary. Our aim should in fact be to make hand-spinning a national custom working by itself from below, rather than a huge industry worked up from the top.]

All Provincial Congress Committees and their Khaddar Boards should take very early steps to bring the following appeal of the All-India Khadi Board to the notice of all cultivators of cotton:

"The Board appeals to every grower of cotton to stock a sufficient quantity of cotton at least for the use of his own family and requests every Congress Committee to take vigorous steps before the next cotton season is over to educate cultivators in this idea."

The propaganda for this purpose should in view of the cotton season be undertaken as promptly as possible. The form of propaganda should be such as to reach and appeal to the farmers in their hamlets. Advantage should be taken of the weekly markets where practically all the farmers meet once in seven days. Meetings, songs and Bhajana processions may be organised at these markets to bring home to the farmers the duty of stocking their own cotton for spinning throughout the coming year. Other methods of propaganda should be devised such as may specially suit local conditions. No time should be lost.

ALLEGED FRAUD AT SUKKUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Apl. 3.

A case of daring fraud is reported from Sukkur. A man, calling himself as Manager of Messrs. Gauri Shankar and Company, appointed about 200 Agents and Inspectors all over Sindh and a Chief Agent, on varying monthly salaries. He also got from each agent Rs. 100, each Inspector Rs. 400, and Chief Agent Rs. 200 as deposit and asked to canvass business for the Light of Asia Insurance Company. He thus worked for the month of January paying all staff and in February left his Chief Agent in charge saying he was going on business to Calcutta. He left with the Chief Agent about Rs. 400 but is himself reported to have taken away Rs. 6,000 and absconded. The case is under police investigation.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAH.

ORTHODOX HINDUS' MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 3.

Satyagraha at Vaikom was suspended to-day at the request of the orthodox caste Hindus and a meeting was held on Tuesday to effect a compromise. After four hours' discussion the meeting dispersed without having arrived at any conclusion.

Of the firt batch of Satyagrahis who were convicted, Bahulyan Tivya, an undergraduate from British Cochin, read a statement before the District Magistrate asserting his right to walk along the temple roads and declining to purchase his freedom by submitting to unrighteous laws.

A Nair Satyagrahi affirmed the determination of his community to secure for their non-caste brethren all their rights, enduring the worst suffering if needed.

The following message has been received by Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon from Mr. Gandhi:—

"My congratulations to Satyagrahis. I hope the stream will continue till success is achieved. We have to conquer the opponents by perfect love. Gandhi."

"EARN APPROBATION OF GOD AND MAN."

SHRADHANANDA'S MESSAGE TO MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE,

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 3.

Swami Shradhananda has sent the following message to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

Unique time or Your Highness to earn the approbation of God and man. Pray assert yourself, relieve brother untouchables and end the tyranny of centuries. (Sd.) Swami Shradhananda Sannyasi.

He has also sent the following message to Mr. Kesava Menon on whom the District Magistrate had recently served a prohibition order to keep outside the untouchable question. "God's blessings upon you and co-workers. Go on manfully without the least violence. Help will not fail you."

In an appeal for funds amounting to two lakhs of rupees Swami Shradhananda states now that Satyagraha by the suppressed brothers had been started in Kerala it should not suffer for want of funds since the families of these who go to jail require financial aid. The work being God's spiritual work the Swamiji appeals to all for funds. All-India Jathi Sudhar Maha Sabha has sent a telegram to the Maharaja of Travancore to allow untouchable Hindus to enter prohibited roads and temples, a privilege which non-Hindus enjoyed.

ALLEGED RIOTERS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 3

The Deputy Magistrate of Howrah to-day concluded a case in which sixteen Mahomedans were charged with murder, robbery and grievous hurt in connection with the recent Hindu Mahomedan riot at Pilkhana in Howrah Town. On December 31st, as a result of a discovery of a carcass of a pig in a local mosque there was a friction between the Hindus and Mahomedans. While the leaders of both the communities were trying to settle the dispute, it was alleged, a large number of Mahomedans attacked a Hindu house, set fire to a Hindu shop and assaulted eight Hindus, one of whom died from the effects of injuries.

The Magistrate discharged two and committed the rest of the accused to the Court of Sessions.

RAVAGES OF PLAGUE IN LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Apl. 3.

Plague, which has been raging in Lahore for some months past, is steadily increasing during the last few days and has been causing alarm amongst the people, who have become, more or less, panicky. About 20 to 30 deaths are occurring daily. The infection is spreading in different quarters of the city, and rats are dying in large numbers. Already four Colleges have been closed and the authorities of other colleges are considering the closing down of their institutions also.

The Syndicate of the Punjab University will shortly meet to consider the question of postponing the University examinations, which begin from 15th April when a large number of students come to Lahore from different parts of the Province.

The Punjab Health Department of the Government, with the co-operation of the local Municipality, are taking vigorous measures to combat the epidemic.

U. P. SOCIAL CONFERENCE

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 4.

The United Provinces Social Conference will meet at Allahabad on 19th April. Major Ranjit Singh is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The name of the President will be announced shortly.

TRIANGULAR SOCCER.

LONDON, Apl. 3.

In the International Triangular Soccer Tournament, the Belgian Army beat the British Army by 3 goals to 1 at Woolwich. Having beaten the French Army, the Belgian thus win the championship.—Reuter.

NEXT KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE APPOINTED

(From a Correspondent,)

BELGAON, April 4.

A representative public meeting of the Karnatak Mussalmans was held under the Presidentship of Moulvi Mahomed Kasimkhan of Dharwar at Jumma Masjid, Belgaum at 10 p.m. on 2nd April, 1924 to form a provisional reception committee of the All-India Khilafat and Jamiat-ul-Ulma Conferences to be held at Belgaum next December.

KERALA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

AN APPEAL TO MALAYALEES.

Mr. E. R. Menon writes:—

Mr. Kurur Neelakandan Nampuripad, Secretary of the Reception Committee of the 3rd Kerala Provincial Conference, which is to be held shortly at Trichur, in the course of a letter dated 19th March, asks me to appeal to the Kerala residents of Bombay to raise some substantial amount towards the expenses in connection with the Conference and remit it without delay to the Reception Committee's office at Trichur.

The Congress workers in Kerala even before recovering from the shock of the Moplah rebellion, are now faced with the Satyagraha struggle at Vaykom in Travancore on the question of the right of the so-called untouchables and unapproachables to have free access to public roads. Circumstances do not permit me to take the initiative in organising collection of funds, but I would willingly co-operate with those who may come forward to do so. What I wish to say is that there is no time to form a committee or some such thing. Money should be sent at once and contributions may be sent to the Secretary of the Reception Committee, 3rd Kerala Provincial Conference, Trichur (Cochin State).

KERALA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

TRICHUR, April 4.

The Secretary Reception Committee, Kerala Provincial Conference, Trichur under date April 4th:—

A special meeting of the Reception Committee, third Kerala Provincial Conference held yesterday unanimously passed the following resolution: "In view of the fact that the Government of Cochin contemplate issuing orders that are likely to prevent the holding of the their Kerala Provincial Conference as previously arranged the Reception Committee are of opinion that all legitimate and peaceful means should be taken to hold the said Conference as previously decided upon."

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S HEALTH.

RISE IN TEMPERATURE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 3.

Dr. Ansari has issued the following bulletin:—"Smooth and steady progress in Maulana Shaukat Ali's health was disturbed yesterday when his temperature went up to 99.4 degrees. To-day the maximum was 100.6. A careful examination shows that there are no complications in the lungs or the abdomen. He had lately been allowed to read newspapers and given convalescent diet. The rise in the temperature is evidently due to the strain caused by reading newspapers. To-day's rise over the maximum of yesterday's has resulted from visible resentment with which the Maulana read about the question put by Col. Yates in the House of Commons regarding his Ceylon speeches. Papers have therefore been forbidden. There is, however, no cause for anxiety."

GUJRATI SAHITYA PARISHAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Gujarati Literary Conference comes off at Bhavnagar during the Easter week. Its first session was held at Ahmedabad in 1904; and the subsequent sessions at Bombay, Rajkot, Baroda, Surat and Ahmedabad. Literatures like Shri Tripathi, Dhruva, Ambalal Sakarlal, Ranchodbhai Udairam, Divatia and Kantawalla have graced the presidential chair. Amongst its founders and directors you find Shri Mehta, Nilkanth, Dhruva, Sripathi, Parekh and Thakore. There is a Sahitya Parishad Mandal with head office at Ahmedabad. The Parishad has published some important essays and books on Gujarati literature. During the Conference at Baroda H.H. the Gaikwad donated two lacs of rupees in 1912; and a fair number of books is published out of that Fund.

In the regeneration of India, the Vernacular has to play a prominent part. The Vernacular literature is to be developed and enriched and it is the duty of Gujarat and of Gujaratis to give their substantial support to their Literary Conference. Bhavnagar and the Bhavnagris have to make a special effort to ensure the success of this Conference. Donations may be sent to Mr. Manshankar Pitambardas Mehta, Secretary, Seventh Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, Bhavnagar. An agreeable feature of this Conference is the election of Mr. Ardeshir Framji Khabardar, the Premier Parsi Poet of Gujarat, to preside at the Literary Section.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"MY DEBT TO INDIA."

(Continued from previous page).

not the least, the steadfast and loyal help he has given me at all times have helped immensely to lighten my responsibility. I am sure that I am expressing what everyone of you feel about the leader of the House that you will greatly miss his cheery and genial presence amongst you, his imperturbable good temper on all occasions, and I trust that, his great experience of Indian affairs may, in future, be made full use of to help in guiding this country to its ultimate goal of responsible Government.

As President it has been my privilege during the past eleven years to be at the head of the administration of two great provinces in India, and I shall always look back on those years as a period during which I have gained experience and have learnt something at all events, of the great problems which confront us in this country at the present time.

I deeply appreciate the constant help and encouragement I have received from all classes and communities in carrying out my public duties in the Madras Presidency. At the samo time I fully realise that there are those amongst us who have disapproved of much of my policy and actions, but even they, I am sure, will give me the credit on the eve of my retirement, for having striven to the best of my abilities, according to my lights, honestly and sincerely to secure peaceful progress and increasing prosperity and fair and equitable conditions for our people and the recognition of our pressing needs and requirements which have far too long been neglected by the higher authority.

Looking back over those years I feel that I owe a great debt of gratitude to India. She has given me for eleven years a happy home and a life full of engrossing and absorbing interests. She has given me many great personal friends whose friendship I hope I may retain for long years. Though I shall be living far away, I shall endeavour to repay the debt I owe by continuing my active interest in the welfare of your country and in assisting to press forward what I believe to be your just and constitutional claims until you reach your promised goal of responsible Government.

Clouds on the horizon of political future of India may seem lowering at the moment and great questions of Imperial importance have got to be solved. But I am still a complete optimist, let us all tackle these problems with a real desire for co-operation and in a spirit of fair understanding and compromise. Let us show some imagination with regard to the difficulties that lie before us, some evidence of mutual confidence and trust. If we do this I am certain that the clouds of distrust and antagonisms will all disappear and India will continue to be in future, as it has been in the past, a trusted partner and a sharer in the destinies of the British Empire.

NEW COUNCIL PARTY IN MADRAS.

ITS POLICY AND PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 3.

A public meeting was held this evening in the Gokhale Hall under the auspices of the United Nationalist Party of the local Legislative Council under the presidency of Mr. Narsimha Raju when the policy and the programme of the new Party were explained.

It was stated that with a view to organise an effective opposition in the Council a coalition of different groups in the Council was formed. The party stands for the achievement of Swaraj including full self-Government in the provinces, Indianisation of the services, preference to backward communities in distribution of the public patronage, the representation of the minorities and equal opportunities for all. The four leader of the party is Mr. C. V. S. Narsimha Raju and the deputy-leader Mr. C R. Reddy. The party whips are Mr. Satyamurti and Mr. A. Ranganath Mudaliar.

RUNG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ.

Though this Natya Samaj consists of amateurs still the taste and insight with which they perform their several parts is wondtrful. To-day at 3-30 p.m., they will stage "Manapaman" at the Bombay Theatre. Before this, they have staged two plays, one of which earned the high appreciation of Mr. Madangopal, a rich Bengali gentleman, who presented a gold medal to Mr. Raghuvir Narayan for his excellent acting. Mr. Madangopal was himself a good actor and has had the unique honour of receiving a gold watch at the hands of the late Lokamanya Tilak when he visited Calcutta during the Congress week. Mr. Raghuvir Narayan takes the part of Bhamini in "Manapaman," and he excels many well-known professional actors. Having none of the vulgarity which is rather a common characteristic with some dramatic companies, Mr. Raghuvir's acting is undoubtedly of a high order. He is also well matched by Mr. Gadgil whose part of Lakshmidhara easily reminds one of Mr. Ganapatrao Bodas. Considering the Samaj consists of amateurs who have taken to the stage for the mere taste of it, with no love of gain for themselves and considering also that the troupe, besides the actors above mentioned, has a number of talented actors, the theatre-going public can certainly hope to enjoy a very good evening. The Samaj is staging the same play on Tuesday night, when Mr. Balgandharva and other well-known actors are expected to attend.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN U. P.

RESOLUTION ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 3.

In to-day's meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council a resolution was passed recommending to Government to take effective measures to organise compulsory primary education in these Provinces, both in the urban and the rural areas.

Another resolution by Mr. A. H. Mirza asking for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the activities of the Industries Department in regard to technical education, research and purchase of stores was accepted by the Minister of Industries and the following were appointed to serve on that Committee:—

Sir Thomas Smith, the Hon. Raja Moti-chand, Khan Bahadur Abdul Halim, Mr. A. H. Mirza and Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh.

The Council by an overwhelming majority also passed a resolution demanding the immediate release of Srimati Parvati Devi, a political prisoner, serving a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment in the Fategarh Central Jail.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

Replying to Mr. Mukundilal, Hon. the Home Member said that in 1920 only 2 persons were convicted of political offences. In 1921 the number rose to 1,139 and there was a further increase in 1922 for which year the figure was 1,838. The number of such political convicts for 1923 was 12 only. Of these convicts, 299 were released on their having asked to be pardoned, 247 were let out by Government as a matter of grace, and 2,147 had come out after having served their full term. Thirty-five political offenders were still in jail of whom one was a woman.

MADRAS "UNITED NATIONALISTS."

THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PROGRAMME.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 4.

The newly formed United Nationalist Party in the Local Legislative Council organised a public meeting in the Gokhale Hall last evening for the purpose of expounding the principles, the policy and the programme for which they stood. Mr. C. V. S. Narashinha Raju, floor leader of the Party occupied the chair. The hall was packed to its full with an enthusiastic audience and prominent members of the Council belonging to the new Party with sympathisers were present on the platform.

WANTED A RADICAL CHANGE.

Mr. C. R. Reddy one of the most prominent members of the Party, who followed other speakers, made a very important speech. If they would look round, said Mr. Reddy and try to take a cold and scientific view of things, not yielding to temper and passion, they would find that in their country two parties had come into existence, those that were more or less committed to the principles of nationalism in some shape or other. And there were other parties which, though they might not in theory repudiate nationalism, undoubtedly subordinated the cult of the rights of liberty and of independence. That was the broad outlook. The corollary to be drawn from it is that Government as constituated to-day must undergo a radical transformation, almost amounting to a rebirth. If their Party was going to confine itself to the Council merely, then there was no use for such a thing. They must broaden out into the country. The Swarajists and other Nationalists had entered the Councils where they were carrying on their brave, gallant and good fight. He would not, he said, give the name of a party to any formation which did not embrace the whole of India in its activity. Whether they would have Swaraj or not, internal adjustments would have to be made, otherwise there would be a clash of various interests. But the acquirement of rights was not only the first consideration from the view point of the nation, but it was the only possible remedy even for these internal grievances from which the Indian body politic had been suffering.

NEED OF CONCENTRATION.

Concluding he said that some adjustment between the different Nationalist organisations working in the country should be brought about long before the next elections and it must be made possible to have a clear issue and to fight for one single ground—Nationalism versus rest. He finally appealed to Nationalists of all persuasions to concentrate their attention in the country without seriously excluding the Council work. Mr. Satyamurthy also made a speech supporting the new Party.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

SHILLONG, April 3.

The discussion on demands for grants in the Assam Legislative Council concluded to-day. The Council reduced the total demand by three and a half lakhs. In moving the reduction of a grant of Rs. 1,84,000 under Excise by Rs. 1,31,364, Mr. Bhadeva Sarma said that the Excise Department should be abolished on grounds of temperance and economy.

The Hon. Mr. Reid on behalf of Government said that economy in the Excise Department had reached the extreme limit and a further reduction would seriously affect the departmental activity in the cause of temperance.

Ultimately the amendment for reducing the demand by Rs. 65,000 was carried by a majority of one. The remaining demands were all carried.

EDUCATION MINISTER TO RESIGN.

In the course of to-day's debate it was stated that the Hon. Maulvi Saiyed Muhamad Saadulla, Minister for Education would resign shortly owing to the reduction of the ministers' salaries to Rs. 1,500 per month.

PURSE TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

APPEAL TO WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

The Joint. Hon. Secretaries of the Rastriya Stree Sabha write in the course of an appeal to the Women of Bombay for collections towards the Gandhi Purse to be presented to Mahatmaji on behalf of the women of Bombay:—Mahatmaji has done an amount of work for the amelioration of women. Women's debt to him is so large that it can never be repaid. By the grace of the Almighty he has been spared to us from a crisis in his life. When he will have fully recovered a purse as a token of gratitude and affection will be presented to him in a meeting of women to be convened under the auspices of the Rastriya Stree Sabha. We seek for the help of the women of Bombay. If women of all castes and communities seriously try for funds for the Purse we are confident the Sabha will be enabled to present a decent amount to Mahatmaji. We believe the collections will be utilised for the benefit of women. About a thousand rupees have been so far subscribed. Women of Bombay are always prompt in their response to such appeals. The defect lies in the fact that there is not forthcoming a good number of volunteers.

In Bombay there are over four lakhs of women. It is but becoming to the fair name of Bombay that a decent amount be subscribed to the Purse. You are requested to send the amount to Miss Perinbai D. Naoroji, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay or Ratanbai L. Mehta, Second Bhoiwada No. 45, Bhuleshwar Bombay.

T. S. FUND.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 4.

The General Secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee have issued a statement of the moneys collected and spent by the Congress during the past three years with a view to correct misapprehensions on the subject. They say that audited accounts are being widely distributed but for an average person not wishing to go into the details, the Secretaries give a summary of the accounts. Taking figures for the past three years there was a total income of nearly Rs. 1,25,00,000 for Tilak Swarajya Fund. Out of this, little less than Rs. 71,00,000 were for general fund and nearly Rs. 54,00,000 for ear-marked items.

These Rs. 71,00,000 were chiefly spent as follows:—

Over Rs. 27,00,000 for education; over Rs. 32,00,000 were spent chiefly by provincial Congress Committees and their subordinate Committees all over India in various Congress activities. All-India Congress Committee received about 14,00,000 in all. Of these Rs. 6,00,000 was granted to Khaddar Board and most of the balance of Rs. 8,00,000 was given back to various provinces in the shape of grants. Chief expenditures during the last three years had been for Khaddar and national education.

Out of Rupees fifty four lakhs which have been given for specific ear-marked objects Rs. 22,00,000 are invested in immovable properties, trusts etc. and income accruing from them is spent on the objects named.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir William Marris will arrive in Allahabad on the 5th of April. In the afternoon he will distribute prizes at the Crosthwaite Girls' High School and in the evening will be the guest at the dinner of the new United Club just started to promote friendly relations between the Europeans and the Indians.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

In the Share Market to-day jutes opened in sympathy with a firm gunny market. This section reacted sharply on good speculative enquiry and a fair amount of outside buying orders. The close was steady.

In coals quiet with only a limited business passing. Sowardihs shew a further rise while Borreas improved about 2½ points.

In cottons enquiry for Agra United is renewed.

In teas a fair turnover resulted at about current quotations. Kalacherras shew a rise of about 10 points.

Government securities steady.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities 3½ per cent. Government paper 67/8 S.L. 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/32, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928, 104/4 S.L. 6 per cent Bonds 1926 101/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank conty 352 S.L.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway (guaranteed) 74 S.O.L.

Cottons:—Agra United 2, Kesoram 4/14.

Jutes:—Albion 436, Rally 186, Birla 7/12, Clive 35/2 S.L., Craig 6, Dalhousie 379 S.L., Fort Gloster 809 S.L., Gourepore 623 S.L., Hooghly ordy. 74/8, Howrah 43/8, Hukumchand ordy. 9, Khardah 480 S.L., Northbrook 50/12, Nuddea 41, Presidency 7/6, Reliance 54 S.L., Standard 374.

Coals:—Baraboni 14/4 o 1, Bhalgora 10 c d, Bilbera 6/14 xd, Cum Rights Borrea 580 18/8, Burrakur 35/4 s 4, Central Kurkend 28/12, Gopalichuck 21, Huntodih 4/8, Jainty Central 7/4, New Kendah 9/8 o 1, Searsole 16/4, Singaran 'A' 3/4, Singaran 'B' 6/6, South Karanpura 11, Sowardih 3/9, Sundamadih 2/6, Union 18/4.

Miscellaneous:—Frank Ross 6/4, Lever Brothers pref 8 s 1, Bengal Telephone ordy 5/12, British India Corporation pref 99 xd, Burma Corporation 8/8, Madan Theatres 2/10 s o 1.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 31/4, Dimakusi 29/8, East India 15/4 xd, Huldibari 27/4, Kalacherra 110, Rajabari 80, Roopcherra 39/4 xd, Cum Rights Rutema 14/2, Sapoi 21/12, Sarugaon 13/4, Soom 18/4, Teliapara 307, Tirrihannah 22/4, Tukvar 27/4.

Debentures:—4 per cent Calcutta Municipal Debentures 1904-05 Rs. 83/8 s 1.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and twenty-one thirty-second pence and demand is one shilling four and eleven-sixteenth pence.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

DUAL CONTROL OVER TEACHERS ABOLISHED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 30.

The adjourned meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipal Board resumed its sittings on Saturday the 29th instant when the whole Budget with a closing balance of Rs. 2,07,645 was accepted by the Board unanimously. The Chairman of the School Committee Mr. B. P. Thakore proposed the resolution of the School Committee requesting the President to write to the Educational Department to take back the present Municipal teachers in order that the Municipality might do away with the dual control in the matter of Primary Education and organise its own independent Educational Department with a proviso that those of the present Municipal teachers who desire to continue in the Municipal service according to the new arrangement of the Provident Fund Scheme which the School Committee will place before the Board next week, should be allowed to remain in the Municipal service.

Mr. Thakore in proposing this resolution explained how the dual control exercised by the Municipality and the Government Educational Department drove the teachers to flattery or insolence who fell a prey to the wrath of either of those two agencies resulting in all breach of discipline and neglect of duties. Hence, he argued, an institution like the Ahmedabad Municipality should rid itself of such an undesirable state of things. The Municipality is required to pay 1/9th of the average salary of each Primary teacher as Pension contribution to the Government who made a clear profit of Rs. 38,372 out of it during the ten years from 1910 to 1920. According to the figures worded out for the succeeding ten years the Government is likely to gain a further sum of Rs. 1,20,475. This is because a large number of poor Primary teachers with their shattered health and broken constitutions do not live long enough to enjoy their hard-earned pensions. The money so left goes to the Government.

In order to put an end to this drain the School Committee has been devising a Provident Fund Scheme which will provide a sum of Rs. 2690 to a third-year trained teacher drawing from Rs. 40 to Rs 60 at the end of 25 years' service. This scheme has also the additional advantage of providing for the helpless family of a teacher who passes away soon after he leaves service. He requested the Board to accept the proposal.

Mr. Pherozeshah then stood up and said that it was a just resolution and the remarks of the mover made it more agreeable to him. But he asked the Board to wait for the Scheme that was being prepared by the School Committee and proposed the adjournment of the House, a proposal which was immediately withdrawn at the instance of his friend.

Mr. Chahewalla opposed the original proposal declaring that the Provident Fund Scheme looked suspicious, lacking in faith and honesty.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth saw no lack of faith or honesty in the Scheme, and asserted that it was a just Scheme and he also felt that time had come for removing the Government control. There was no need, he said, of undue Government interference. "The Pension contribution which Government exacts is utterly unjust and though it is always open to Government to collect taxes in other ways, this way of making money out of Pension contributions is improper."

Mr. Vakil, who is also the Government Educational Inspector, asked the Board to cultivate the virtue of patience and wait for the Primary Education Bill which was on the legislative anvil. He gravely warned the House against taking a leap in the dark, comparing the policy of Government with that of Insurance Companies which were. . . . . Here the President asked Mr. Vakil to remember that in that House he was a mere Municipal Councillor and to forget that he was a Government, Educational Inspector. Mr. Vakil expressed his inability to forget that fact and continued his attempts to defend the Government, which evoked a ripple of laughter throughout the Hall.

The discussion lasted for nearly two hours in which most of the nominated members took part including Rao Bahadur Girdharlal, the Public Prosecutor, who declared it as his opinion that it would be transgressing the law to pass this resolution. He suggested an amendment which was, however, withdrawn. The amendments of Messrs. Vakil and Pherozeshah were put to vote, both being thrown out by an overwhelming majority, the original proposal was carried with 29 v. 7 votes, 6 declining to vote.

POPULARISING KHADI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In consideration of the fact that the "Hindu New Year's day" ("Gudi-Padwa") falls on the 5th instant:—The very same date on which "Shri Mahatma Gandhi" was set at liberty, I am anxious to start a new movement of "Non-official Cooperative Development Trust", for promoting handloom weaving, and spinning and developing Khadi movement, in the whole of Karnataka, as well as in other parts of the Bombay Presidency, on mutual benefit system of Cooperative Philanthropy. It is nearly twenty years, since the cooperative credit movement has been in force and the result so far is not at all satisfactory. Merely the numerical strength of Membership, and a very large amount in the way of working capital, and the total number of societies, started in India and Burma, will not solve the problem of India, so long the officials and the paid-organisers, generally known as "Honorary organisers", have failed to take up the most productive and progressive concern of "Khadi Development" in every village. I am now fully convinced, that for the salvation of India and for the welfare of the helpless poor, "Shri Mahatma Gandhi's Charakha and Khadi Movement" alone, will have the desired effect. But to achieve that object in view, a "Non-official Cooperative Development Trust" should be started, to promote "Non-official Cooperative Industrial Societies" in every part of India. Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN RAO KULKERNI.

THE SIKH TRAGEDY

GOVT'S. ATTITUDE

PUNDIT MALAVIYA'S SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Legislative Assembly in supporting Sardar Gulab Singh's resolution regarding the grievances of the Sikh community:—

Sir, I offer my cordial support to the proposal which has been put forward by Sardar Gulab Singh. He has fully explained how the situation—the present situation—has arisen in which it has become necessary for him to put forward the motion that he has placed before the House. I would like briefly to draw attention to some of the salient features of that situation. The Sikhs as a body are known to have been among the most loyal subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Their loyalty has been acknowledged on numerous occasions. Their valour has been admired and respected and memorials to that valour have been erected by subscriptions raised by Europeans as well as Indians. In the last war 125,000 of them were recruited to fight the King's battles in the East, the Far East and in the fields of Europe. That such a community should have such a grievance, so many grievances, as have been brought to the notice of this Assembly by Sardar Gulab Singh, is a tragedy. But it is a tragedy; the fact has to be recognised; and how has that tragedy been brought about? Sardar Gulab Singh has told us that shortly after the war the attitude of the Government of the Punjab altered towards the Sikh community as well as towards the rest of the Indian community. I do not want to go over the grounds which were common to the community as a whole. During the war the Government of the Punjab patted the community, encouraged them, coaxed them, flattered them, to get as many recruits as they could for fighting the King's battles. As soon as the armistice was signed, the attitude of that Government changed, as also did the attitude of the Government of India. But I will not deal with all the incidents which arose out of that attitude. I will strictly confine myself to the questions which particularly related to the Sikh community and I will start from the time when the Sikhs organised themselves into a Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee to reform their Gurdwaras, their sacred places. They organised themselves as a body, they registered themselves as a society. Shortly after they had so registered themselves, one of the first things which happened was the *kirpan* affair. Everybody here understands that a *kirpan* is a sword worn by the Sikhs. It may be exactly like a full sword or it may be a small sword, but a *kirpan* means a sword and it has been so worn. It has been worn by Sikhs during all the time that we know of. It is an emblem of their religion. While the Government of India rewarded the rest of India, or rather acknowledged that it was just to remove the grievance of the Whole of India in the matter of wearing swords, while it ruled that a license would no longer be required for wearing swords, throughout the rest of India, they had not the gratitude, they had not the fairness, to declare that the people of the Punjab would also be free from that license. They continued the rule which required that a license should be obtained for a sword in the Punjab, as if that was the reward for all the bravery which the people of the Punjab had shown during the war and in previous years. But the Sikhs did not ask for freedom to carry full swords. They wore the kirpan and the Government began to quarrel with them. The Government have nowhere laid down what the measure of a *kirpan* should be; and yet the Government began to prosecute the Sikhs, because the *kirpan*, according to the ideas of some officers of the Government, was a bit longer than they thought it should be. It was a mere imagination, a mere fancy, a mere whim. Nowhere was any law laid down which defined the measure of the *kirpan*, and it is incredible but it is a fact that hundreds of respectable Sikhs, men of position, men of character as high as that of anybody in the land, were persecuted, prosecuted, but into prisons for wearing *kirpans* or manufacturing them. Among them I need mention only one Sardar Kharak Singh, a fine man, an honourable man, who was given one year's imprisonment for manufacturing *kirpans* which Sikhs were held to be free to wear. Another, a retired officer of Government, Sirdar Khazan Singh, was similarly treated, punished and imprisoned. This went on for some time. The Government found out their mistake and dropped the *kirpan* affair, but not until a great amount of suffering, unjust and unjustifiable suffering, had been inflicted upon a number of very fine men of the Sikh community.

GOLDEN TEMPLE KEYS AFFAIR.

Then came the keys affair. The Government interfered with the management of the Golden Temple. It used to appoint the manager, and it would not allow the Sikh community to exercise the control which they were entitled to exercise in the management of the Temple. The trouble—or what shall I call it by, it was neither a struggle nor a fight, but it was a miserable mismanagement of the affair—went on for some time. And after prosecuting Sikhs, persecuting Sikhs, because they held meetings to condemn the action of the Government in appointing their own man to manage the Temple, and after sending several hudnreds of persons to jail over the keys affair, the Government discovered their mistake. They let off those persons whom they had imprisoned and invited the Sikhs to accept the keys. The Sikhs would not accept the keys unless the Government released the gentlemen who had been sent to jail over them. The Government held back for a time, but eventually ungratefully yielded and handed over the keys to the same gentlemen who had been imprisoned for having led the agitation over the delivery of the keys to the Sikh community.

GURU KA BAGH AFFAIR.

Then came a third trouble. After the keys affair, there was the Guru Ka Bagh business. The Mahants are a well known set of persons among the Sikhs who were in charge of Gurdwaras. There are some among them who are of very good character, but not all of them are of good character, and the Sikhs object to these men remaining in charge of Gurdwaras. Their intention was to make arrangements with the Mahants, to give them allowances, to allow them to pass their lives as handsomely as they could, and yet to free the Gurdwaras from their mismanagement and control. The Sikhs entered into an arrangement with the Mahant at Guru Ka Bagh, but an officious official at Amritsar could not bear the thought of it. He created trouble and five Sikhs were punished because they had cut some trees in the Guru Ka Bagh, which, they held, belonged to the Gurdwara. 5,700 persons were arrested and imprisoned and treated most brutally, as I myself saw when I was present at the Guru Ka Bagh on two occasions. They were treated as no human being should have been treated by any man who claimed to be human, or claimed to be a gentleman. And yet that was done in the presence of several officers of Government. The thing went on, 1,300 persons were disgracefully wounded and about 5,700 persons were imprisoned. Eventually a friend of the Government and of the Sikhs, who could not bear the sight of it, came to the rescue of Government. He obtained a lease of the disputed land and made it over to the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. We thought that that was the end of the unpleasant and unhappy trouble between the Government and the Sikhs. Unfortunately there was a riot betwee Hindus and Muhammadans in Amritsar. It was a small riot. The Sikhs came forward to stand between those who were fighting, between the few men that were fighting, and restored order. The Government once more appreciated the contribution of the Sikhs to the maintenance of law and order. They released the men who were in jail, and one could have imagined then, at any rate, that there would be no more of these unwise prosecutions of Sikhs. But it was not to be.

THE NABHA AFFAIR.

Shortly after, or some time after, the Maharaja of Nabha was deposed or made to sever his connection with his State. It was said on behalf of the Government that he had voluntarily abdicated. The Sikhs challenged this statement. The Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee is a body which the Government have recognised to be representative of a large section of Sikh religious opinion. Mr. Calvert is wrong, utterly wrong, and his remarks have been entirely misleading, when he said that the Sikhs have no leaders, and that the Government do not know with whom they should deal. The Government have in their communiques acknowledged that the Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee is representative of a large section of Sikh religious opinion and they have instructed their local officers to consult the Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee in all matters which may arise relating to Gurdwaras.

This Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee, as the representative of Sikh religious opinion, naturally felt sympathy with the Maharaja who is one of the three important Sikh Princes in the Phulkian States. The facts which were published did not satisfy the Committee that the Maharaja had been properly dealt with. They passed a Resolution condemning the action of the Government and asking the Government to publish the facts which would justify the separation of the Maharaja from his State. They did not ask for anything more. They merely passed a Resolution on the 5th and 6th of August last in which they asked that the Government should publish such facts as would satisfy the Sikh community that the Maharaja had really voluntarily abdicated his throne. The Government did not accept the challenge. But what did the Sikhs do? Finding that the Government would not make a response, the Sikhs decided that on the 9th September they should observe a Nabha Day. There were processions and *diwans* were held all over the country to express their sympathy with the Maharaja and to express their indignation at the action of the Government. The Government did not find fault with my Muhammadan countrymen when they raised a protests against the Khilafat arrangement which had been arrived at by the Treaty of Sevres, when the Hindus stood in a body with their Muhammadan friends to support the demand regarding the Khilafat. I cannot conceive why any Government should be angry with the Sikhs because they wished to express their dissatisfaction at the arrangement which the Government had arrived at with the Maharaja. A *diwan* was held on the 12th September in the Gurdwara at Jaito in the Nabha State. Between the 12th and the 14th of September the *diwan* sat there with the permission of the Nabha authorities. They had obtained permission to go on, but while their work was unfinished, while the reading of the holy Sikh Granth was still in progress, some of these little Dogberrys, clothed with brief authority, came on the scene and disturbed the reading of the Granth Sahib. Troops were brought in and they dragged the Granthi from inside the temple. The Sikhs naturally felt it as a great insult that a man who had begun to read the sacred book should be dragged outside; they felt it as a great insult that, while they were engaged in reading the Granth, anybody should come in and interfere with them. Naturally it gave rise to a feeling of indignation. The people in the vicinity gathered and vowed that they would go on to complete the reading of the Granth Sahib which had been so rudely and so unjustifiably disturbed. They began to go in numbers—eleven at first and later on—when the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee wisely took over the control of this matter into its own hands lest there might be any trouble—25 persons every day vowed to non-violence;—yes, some Honourable Members may smile and laugh, but they little know what the consequences would have been if the Prabandhak Committee, under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi and according to the teaching of the Gurus, had not exercised an immense control over the Sikhs in the matter of non-violence. Now, Sir, the Sikhs naturally felt aggrieved, and batches of 25 of them began to go from the 14th September or about that date, and they have continued to go in the number of 25. All these months they have gone every day to the Gurdwara in that number. They have been caught hold of at the Jaito station. They have not been permitted to go to the Gurdwara, even though they declared that their whole object was to complete the reading of the Granth Sahib and to do nothing more than what their religion permits them to do. Four thousand and more of such men were in this way arrested, taken a long distance to some station—Bowal perhaps—or something like that, there let off and forced to walk back two or three hundred miles to their homes. This has been the treatment meted out to these 4,000 and more Sikhs for the last few months. Is the Government unaware of the details which have been published from time to time? Has any violence been resorted to by any of these Jathas? No. But finding that the Government was callous, was unmoved, the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee decided to send a *Jatha* of five hundred men on the 21st of this month to Jaito. The fact was announced; it was published in the papers: the Government knew of it; and how did the Government meet it? The Government published a notification that it would allow fifty persons to go to the Gurdwara to do Akhand Path or the reading of the Sacred Book, but they must promise in writing that they would leave the Gurdwara as soon as they had finished the reading. I cannot understand under what law or reasoning anybody any Government can say that the number of persons who will exercise a religious right shall be restricted to fifty. If it was recognised that fifty men had a right to go there, by what law or commonsense could the Government say that fifty-one men should not go or that five hundred should not go? When the Government recognised that it was the right of the Sikhs to go to the Gurdwara to do the reading, by what law could the Government say that they must leave that place as soon as they had finished that reading? So long as they did not commit any offence against the law, so long as they were not guilty of any violence or any unlawful act, why could not the Government leave them free to read their Sacred Book and remain there in the happy atmosphere of the Gurdwara? But the Government lacked wisdom and so they insisted upon these conditions. When this matter was published in the papers Professor Jodh Singh of Amritsar wrote a letter to Sir John Maynard, a copy of which he has been good enough to give me and to authorise me to use if I liked; it is dated the 13th January 1924 and runs as follows:—

"I confess I have no right to write these lines, but my only excuse is that I do not want to see the gulf between the Government and the Sikh community widened. I have read in the papers of the decision about the Akhand Path at Gangsar, Jaito. To allow a religious ceremony to be performed and to limit the number of persons who could attend it would create a real religious grievance. If the Akhand Path is to be performed, free access must be given to all who have a mind to attend it, and the Path should be allowed to go on for as long a time as the Sikhs wish. The Government has got every right to deal according to law and justice with people who transgress the limits of law in their political propaganda, but in my humble opinion it should enunciate no rules that would have the appearance of obstructing religious performances."

JAITO FIRING.

This was handed over to Sir John Maynard on the 14th of January by Professor Jodh Singh, who has himself told me this fact. Now, Sir, Government were aware that the Sikh Panth did not accept this decision to have a restricted right of going to the Gurdwara and to perform their Path under the conditions laid down by the authorities there. Had not the Government of India time enough to consider the matter? How did they meet the situation? They met it with an obstinate and unjustifiable attitude; they met it by permitting the Nabha Administrator to gather forces there, to collect Lewis guns, to collect cavalry and infantry and other troops in order to resist the men seeking to go to the Gurdwara. Sir, the details which I sought to elicit yesterday have not yet been published; I am waiting for them; but I have been informed by men who were on the spot that the whole scene was most disgraceful for any civilised Government to think of. Men who went unarmed, men who were vowed to non-violence, men who had during the many months they had bee going to the Gurdwara not been guilty of one single act of violence, men who had proved that they could, as was said by my friend, the last speaker, be as courageous in bearing suffering as they were courageous in fighting the enemies of His Majesty, such men were there, unarmed, non-violent, intending to do nothing but to enter the sacred place and read the book which they hold to be the most sacred of books in the world. These men were fired on. The first communique that was published said that the firing began on the side of those who went there. That from all that I have heard I believe to be a lie, and I believe that when the fullest investigation is made this will be found to be a lie. There were no fire-arms with the Jatha; there were no fire-arms even with the crowd. No one has said that any Government man was injured. While all the troops were there and all the armed forces were there, nobody was able to see any man with any arms that might have justified the view put forward. At first it was said that none of the Jatha men were killed, now it has been stated that four of the Jatha men have been killed. The report that I have received from men who were there tells me that at least 21 of the Jatha men were killed and 150 wounded, and I am further informed that altogether between 100 and 150 were killed on the spot, that some of them were burnt, some were buried and others removed to unknown destinations. Now, Sir, that such a tragedy should happen is a matter deeply to be deplored by every sensible and right-minded man. And what does this Resolution demand? It merely demands that there should be a sifting inquiry, an immediate inquiry, into this affair. The Government of the Punjab have shown their utter incapacity to deal with the Sikh situation in the Punjab, and the Government of India, I regret to say, have shown a similar want of competency in dealing with the situation. Here are the Government of India directly responsible for what has happened at Jaito. This is shown by the statement made by the Honourable the Home Member that the Administrator at Nabha came to Delhi to receive instructions regarding what might happen there. What were the instructions given to him? Were they to fire upon an unarmed crowd, to open fire upon these unoffending men and women who went there? Does the House know that with this Jatha there were about 50 women going in order to give water to the men and to administer to them such other relief as might be necessary? One child was shot dead in the arms of its mother who, leaving the child on the road-side and making a how to the corpse, went along to join the Jatha in order that she might not leave her brethren who were going to the Gurudwara. One other woman was hurt, I am told.—I myself do not know, I cannot vouch for it. I mention it in order that an inquiry may be made immediately. I am told that many of the women that were left behind were badly treated.

Is this a state of things to be tolerated? Is this a state of things to be allowed to go on? We first had the Nankana tragedy to which my friend Sardar Gulab Singh referred. I am sorry to inform this House that before the Nankana tragedy took place on or about the 20th February 1921, on the 6th of January or about a month before that time, Lala Ganpat Rai, Barrister-at-Law of Lahore, went over to the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of the place where Nankana is situated and asked that the Government should send a police force, because the Mahant was afraid that he might be attacked. No action was taken. The police was not sent. The responsibility therefore for what took place there does not lie merely upon the Mahant; it lies upon the Government also.

SECOND JALLIANWALLA BAGH AT JAITO.

Then you have the Guru-Ka-Bagh tragedy where 1,300 men were wounded and 5,700 men were imprisoned; and the last thing is the second Jallianwala Bagh at Jaito, where a crowd of 500 men pledged to non-violence and others who had gone there with them were fired upon. Is there a part of the world in the British Empire where such events would not rouse the deepest indignation, where they would not be met with a demand for the severest punishment of those who were responsible for the wanton destruction of the lives of so many of His Majesty's subjects? And what were the Sikhs doing? What did they ask for? They did not ask that they should be put in possession of this Gurdwara to the exclusion of other persons. They merely asked that they should be allowed to go there to read the Granth Sahib and to return from there when they had finished reading their sacred book. Eeven if the crowd was three times as large as it was, unless the members of the crowd resorted to violence, unless the situation became dangerous, where was the justifiaction in law, in common sense, for any officer of Government, for any man, to order to open fire upon an unoffending crowd? And, who were the men who were present? I am told that Mr. Johnstone was there, and I am told that Mr. Gregson, Superintendent of Police, was there. Colonel Minchin was there; Colonel Coldstream, Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore, was there, also an English military officer who was. I am told, firing a Lewis gun. These are the men who were there. I do not know whether it was a Lewis gun or a machine gun that they were firing. I do not know it, I cannot vouch for it. I am putting these facts before the House in order that, if my statement is incorrect, it may be corrected. I only wish to draw the attention of the House to the seriousness of the situation. There were some Nabha officials too. That, in the presence of so many English officers, civil and military, a crowd which was unarmed, a crowd which had not resorted to any violence, which, if it did resort to violence, could at any moment be put down with the armed troops that were available to the Government, that such a crowd should be fired upon is a matter of the deepest condemnation for the administration which is responsible for it and, that being so, I ask, Sir, that the House should accept the motion of Sardar Gulab Singh, with such modification as may commend itself to this House—personally to me the proposal seems to be quite just—but with such modification as the House may think fit, and lay it down that the inquiry should extend over the entire period from the time when the Gurdwara movement was started until that fateful, sad, day when so many of our fellow subjects, unoffending and inoffensive, fell victims to the want of sense and to the brutality of those who were on the spot and of those who had guided their policy.

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CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

MR. DEVDHAR'S LECTURES.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Apl. 3.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar, of the Servants of India Society is on a tour in Sindh. He conducted successfully conferences of the Co-operative Credit Societies at Hyderabad and Karachi, which were well attended. He has been delivering lectures on the value of spreading these Societies broadcast and has also been appealing for funds for the memorial of late Sir Vithaldas Thakersay, the pioneer of the co-operative movement in the Presidency.

COMMUNAL TENSION AT RATODERO

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Apl. 3.

A serious tension exists between the Hindus and Mussalmans of Ratodero, a small town in Larkana District, as the result of an alleged desecration of the sacred Quran by a Hindu lad. It is alleged that the lad was noticed desecrating the Quran by a Mussalman in the local Arya Samaj with the result that hundreds of Mussalmans gathered with lathis and axes to take revenge.

The Hindus deny this version. They say that the Mahomedans had got excited at the opening of the Araya Samaj in the town.

Police local officials and some public men repaired to the scene, and saved the situation. It is reported that, except for injuries to another Hindu boy who was mistakenly supposed to be the culprit, no serious injury has taken place. The tension, however, still continues, and all shops remain closed. The Magistrate is continuing an enquiry.—A. P.

COCOGEM

WHAT IS THE FOOD VALUE OF COCOGEM

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REPORT.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market are a shade easier as compared with the previous week. Call money is now available at about 4½ per cent and the rates for fixed deposits for one two and three months period are quoted at about 5 to 8 per cent. The cash balance at the Imperial Bank has increased this week by the large figure of Rs. 2·3 lakhs, mainly due to an increase in Government deposits. The Imperial Bank's Rupee rate has been reduced to 8½ per cent, and in view of this the market generally believes there will be an early lowering of the Bank rate to 8 per cent and also, in all probability, a repayment of a part of the loan taken by the Bank from the Government under the Paper Currency Act.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 250·6 lakhs, while the other deposits have also increased by Rs. 130·21 lakhs. The cash balance shows an increase of Rs. 383·27 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 18,20,29,000 the percentage being 16·49 as compared with 13·50 of last week. The Bank rate continues unchanged at 9 per cent.

There was a decided improvement in the prices of gilt-edged securities with more buyers than sellers at the close. 3½ per cent Government Paper has improved from Rs. 67 to Rs. 67/4. 5 per cent loans due 1933 and 1935-36 have improved to Rs. 97/10 and Rs. 98/8. 5½ per cent Bonds due 1945 and 1928 are quoted at about Rs. 103/4 and Rs. 101/4. 6 per cent bonds due 1936 and 1927 were placed at Rs. 101/7 and Rs. 101/10; 1939 are quoted at Rs. 103/8 and 1932 at Rs. 104/4. 6½ per cent Bombay development Loan has improved to Rs. 105/4.

The budget for the financial year 1924-25 as passed by the Council of State has been finally certified by His Excellency the Viceroy.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady throughout the week round 1s. 4d. 16d. with business passing as 1s. 4-23/32. The one month forward rate is at a discount of about 1/8d to 2-32d. below the rate for ready T T while the discount between May and June is about 1/16d per month. A fair number of sterling and remittances were placed in our market, while the enquiry for the bullion remittances was on a limited scale.

The Sterling quotation has been fairly steady throughout the week, the highest quotation being del. 4/32d and the lowest del. 4-29 3/4. Among the principal Continental exchanges French Francs have considerably appreciated, the rate improving from 78.60 to 77.20 and closes net 75. Belgium francs have also improved from 100.50 to 98.80 but close at 98.90 and the Italian lire from 98.80 to 96.40 and closes at 96.20.

GOLD.

Gold was a weak market throughout the past week with a sharp decline of about four annas per tola mainly due to heavy arrivals and a small daily off-take. In Bombay the highest and lowest rates during the week were 28s. and 26s. 10d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 26/6/9 and Rs. 26/1 for ready, Rs. 26/6/3 and Rs. 26/1/9 for 21st April settlement and Rs. 26/6/9 and Rs. 26/2 for 19th May settlement. The rates for Sovereigns have declined from Rs. 16/8 to Rs. 16/7 for ready and from Rs. 16/9 to Rs. 16/8 for forward. The off-take has declined and now averages about 10,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 2½ lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about 3,28,000. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is computed at 29,21,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 33,22,252 in bar and coin, this week's shipment is expected to be for about £100,000.

SILVER.

The weakness in the silver market noticed in the previous week continued throughout the period under report, with a sharp decline in the rate of about Re. 1 per 100 tolas to-day's the close. The decline was mainly due to unloading by bull speculators and weaker advices from the Shanghai market. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33-3/8d and 32-15/16d. for ready and 33d. and 32-7/8d for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London declined from 3s 3d to 3s 2 7/16d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 81/14 and Rs. 80/13 for ready, Rs. 82/7 and Rs. 81/3 for 21st April settlement and Rs. 82/12 and Rs. 81/8 for 23rd May settlement. It is reported that large consignments of silver are on the way from New York for the Bombay market. The offtake averaged about 250 bars a day, this being the settlement week and the stock is estimated at about 5,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about 2,22,500. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about 51,10,500. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 3,083 bars and Rs. 1,15,761 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £50,000.

SHARES.

The market was open for four days during the period under review. There were only minor fluctuations in prices during the week, the rates remaining fairly steady towards the close. Badla was done in the market on a basis of about 9 per cent interest. The following are the fluctuations in the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 650—678 12. Century Rs. 342—351 3—350; Central India Rs. 458 12—466 4. Crescent Rs. 235/4—235—226/4; Kohinoor Rs. 1075—1062/8—1070; New Great Rs. 355—367/8; Pearls Rs. 505—519—505 12; Shapurji 415—386/4; Simplex Rs. 278 12—277/8—281/4—286 and Swadeshi Rs. 479—482/8.

The miscellaneous section still rules quiet and dull with very little business passing. Stocks were quoted at Rs. 208 12; Bombay Burma Rs. 285; Bt Burma Petrol Rs. 5/6; Bombay Tramway 90/10; and Tata Deferred at Rs. 81/4. In Cement and Manganese shares, Bundis were quoted at Rs. 3/8, Kalni ordinary at Rs. 70 with deferreds at Rs. 170 and Shivrajpurs 23/4. Railway shares continue steady but quiet. Ahmedabad Prantij was quoted at Rs. 765, Central Provinces 95, Gujarat Rs. 76, Sindh Light Rs. 145 and Tapti Valley Rs. 58xd.

Bank shares were steady, Imperial Bank shares being quoted at Rs. 1382/8 with contributories at Rs. 331/4. Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 577 while those of the Central Bank at Rs. 25/4.

PIECE-GOODS.

There has been more activity in the cloth market during the past week. As the marriage season will commence after a month and owing to the approach of the Ramjan the retail as well as the wholesale demand has been satisfactory and clearances have been on a fair scale. Transactions amongst the merchants in the bazaar have also resulted on a free scale, and the brokers are again having a lively time. Stocks have continued to decrease which fact has given a healthy tone to the market.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have remained firm and steady, owing to the scarcity of stocks. Grey Shirtings 44 inches by 38 yards, similar to Japanese finish, have been on better request and command high values, but about five hundred bales of such goods are expected to arrive here soon, as the same have been booked for March/April shipments. Grey Shirtings of Japanese make worth from Rs. 17 to Rs. 20 per piece are also expected to arrive here within a fortnight. Lancashire Grey Drills have been easier, although the stock is held by one merchant. Japanese Drills have firmed up by eight annas per piece, as the price of the American Pepperell Drills is comparatively higher. In Grey Jaconets there has been a fair improvement all round and the offtake has been better. Lancaster's White Shirtings No. 1500 have been exceedingly scarce at the moment and Rs. 30-8 has been quoted. But for forward goods of March delivery Rs. 27-12-0 is the price at which the sellers are willing to transact business. In White Mulls, there is a scarcity of Sacharilla Heading qualities worth from Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-12 per piece average in 38, 45, 48, and 53 inches widths, and the demand for these has been better.

58 inches by 20 yards Red End White Mulls have remained steady at Rs. 8 per piece. 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End White Mulls have appreciated in value by two annas per piece. There has been a good demand for 26 and 32 inches by 18 yards low quality nainsooks worth from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per piece. Prints and Fancies have been moving in small lines.

Local Mills Cloths have been firm and steady. The retail as well as the wholesale demand has been satisfactory. The buyers from Calcutta, Karachi, Cawnpore, Delhi and other places have arrived here and have made good purchases. The offtake has been better. Grey Longcloths have been selling at Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-8-6 and Calendered Shirtings at an anna per lb. less. About 1000 to 1200 Bales Calendered Shirtings of E. D. Sassoon United Mills are reported to have been sold at Rs. 1-6-6 to Rs. 1-7-0 per lb.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39	×37	1/2/8	14	0	0
„ 100,000	45	× „	..	15	12	0
„ No. 33,000	45	× „	..	15	0	0
„ No. 2800	37	× „	..	12	8	0
„ No. 4543	38	×38	..	13	4	0
„ No. 15000	44	×38	..	16	8	0
„ No. 16000	„		..	17	0	0
„ No. 47000	„		..	17	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	× „	..	13	14	0
„ No. 2750	45	× „	..	15	8	0
„ Yellow Horse	43	×39	..		..	
„ No. 2310	44	×38	1/2		..	
Dewhursts BBB	38	×38	1/2	21	0	0
„ BB	38	×38	1/2	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38	×38	1/2	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39	×37	1/2/38	13	14	0
„ No. 4462	41	× „	..	14	0	0
Lyon's Shanker	39	× „	..	14	0	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, 51	×38	Avg.	19	4	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	..29	×40	Net	31	0	0
Ralli's Masjid No. 425	..26	×40	..	16	0	0
Mitsui's Elephant	..29	×40	Net	23	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No 18	..	..45	×22	..	8	14	0
„ No. 138		..40	×22	..	6	14	0
„ No. 636	..	..44	×22	..	7	14	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	..32	×42	..	30	8	0
S. E. T. C. 40000	..36	×40	..	30	6	0
Ralli's No 3889	..33	×40	..	18	12	0
Forbes's K. B. 100	..33	×40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	..	41	×19	..	8	4	0
„ No. 69	..	6	×19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 600	..	50	×19	..	10	4	0
„ No. 6000	..	..5	×19	..	11	8	0
„ No. 38	..	..6	×20	..	8	0	0
„ No. 1270	..	..27	×18	..	7	4	0
„ No. 81	..	..28	×20	..	8	2	0
„ No. 1440	..	..36	×20	..	6	2	0
„ No. 5352	..	..42	×20	Net	10	8	0
„ No. 2755	..	..42	×20	Net	11	8	0
„ No. 1703	..	..52	×20	Net	15	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..	..27	×18	..	3	14	0
„ No. 119	..	..37	×18	..	5	0	0
„ No. 229	..	..42	×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 339	..	..47	×18	..	6	0	0
„ 1K/4K38",43"	48"53	×18	Avg.	..			0
„ No. 95	..	..58	×20	..	8	0	0
„ No. 86999	..	..40	×18	..	5	10	0
„ No. 86999	..	..40	×18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 775	..	..40	×18	..	6	4	0
„ No. 875	..	..45	×18	..	6	12	0
„ No. 975	..	..50	×18	..	7	4	0
„ No. 615	..	..50	×18	..	7	2	0
Graham's Baloon	..	..58	×20	..	8	0	0
Greaves' No. 5032		..27	×18	..	..		

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	..27	×18	..	4	14	0
No. 61/81	..	„	..	4	10	0
No. 1850	..	„	..	4	1	0
„ No. 1900	..	„	..	4	3	0
„ No. 2600	..	„	..	4	5	0
„ No. 21021	..	„	..	4	7	0
„ No. 36920 T. B.	..38	×22	..	7	4	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28	×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 95350/97970 Saraswati	..33	×18	..	..		
„ Tipoo W/WWW	..34	×18	..	6	6	0
„ No. 50000	..	„	..	6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			..	7	6	0
Lyon's No. 451 5/5556 6767	..26	×18	..	..		
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	„		..	..		
„ No. 8000 T. B.	..38	×22	..	..		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520	..26	×18	..	4	10	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5300/ 5820 "Motor Car"	..	..	..	4	10	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, April 4.

There has been steady rise in Cotton during the week under review and but for the continued absence of demand, very tight money and loss of confidence, we would have seen a rise of about ½ anna per lb all round in Yarns. In spite of this we only find some improvement in demand, but that too not from the consuming centres, but mostly from the dealers themselves in expectation of higher rates and more or less of a speculative nature. Since yesterday, we find some slight change in the feeling, and if Cotton continues to go up further, we may perhaps be able to find some improvement in Yarn prices and a few sales here or there. But if the prices be carried up, demand might be further checked, and again we may perhaps be where we are. In fact, the whose world is not prepared to pay higher prices, and comparatively India is too poor to do so. We do not therefore look for much higher prices even if cotton goes up.

English Yarns are slowly moving. Manchester is quoting about five per cent higher than before, and the arrivals in Bombay seeing higher the ready rates have rather been easier. Hence forward business has been very scarce.

Japanese Yarns have also been harder and demand does not show much improvement. Due to rise in Cotton, Importing Houses are quoting higher prices, and forward business has not been large.

Indian Mills do not show much change. China has been showing some improvement, and there has been about two thousand bales done this week for our big market. All other markets have been quieter and are not in a mood to buy. Sales for local market are in small lots and at about the same rates.

At the moment the general tone seems rather healthy due to strong cotton position and if this keeps on we might find the demand also coming in, but we doubt whether prices can go much higher, and if so whether demand will not be checked. It is very uncertain at this opportunity to say anything definitely.

COTTON

WEEKLY REPORT

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole have displayed a continuance of upward tendency and last quotations to hand register a sharp advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. The market advanced on continued shorts covering and New Orleans, and speculative and Commission Houses buying.

After a series of continued weakness, the American markets have this week shown a remarkable improvement in values. The rise has been mainly attributed to the oversold state of the market coupled with less favourable weather reports. The markets have been slowly developing a better tone but until confidence is restored and trade improves the strength of the statistical position will not reflect. Outside conditions have greatly interfered and there is no doubt that the buying power is distinctly checked for these reasons, which would facilitate matters for those favouring lower prices to attack the market. However it is just a difficult task to close commitments on the "short" side whenever a bullish factor makes its appearance and creates a buying movement.

Operators both in New York and New Orleans who recently committed themselves on the "Bear" side, now show signs of anxiety and feel inclined to cover in all weak markets. This is probably due to the fact that the weather is at present too cool in the cotton growing regions. Should the weather continue unfavourable during the course of the present month, it will become a really important point, for with a late start and the absolute necessity of a good yield next year anxieties would soon be prevalent amongst the consuming portion of the world, and a desire to secure the remainder of the present crop would be quite apparent.

Trade reports from Manchester indicate slightly improved business but the absence of steadiness in the raw material has checked the enterprise of buyers for the time being. The American spot demand during the week has run on rather quiet lines, the undertone on occasions still showing signs of nervousness.

On the whole we do not expect any very pronounced movement unless crop accounts continue unsatisfactory. Whilst we remain moderately "Bullish" on the outlook, we recommend operators to take advantage of weak markets on which to effect conservative purchases for the time being and be satisfied with modest profits until the situation gets clearer.

As regards the position of the local market, sentiment here seems to favour lower prices at the moment notwithstanding the fact that the American markets have shown some development during the week. For the immediate future we do not look for any material change in the level but for the long run we expect prices to become hardened as the season advances. We therefore favour making purchases particularly of July Oomras round about Rs. 550.

The demand for ready cotton has been on a moderate scale and nice lots are being easily taken up by Exporters. Millwalas have still remained out of the market but we expect them shortly to be once again good buyers so soon as values recede somewhat.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

New York May last week 26.63; this week 26.55 plus 287.

New York July last week 26.01; this week 28.45 plus 244.

New York October last week 23.60; this week 24.92 plus 132.

New York December last week 22.22; this week 24.45 plus 123.

Liverpool May last week 15.89; this week 17.40 plus 151

Liverpool July last week 15.51; this week 16.85 plus 134.

Liverpool October last week 14.00; this week 14.83 plus 83.

Liverpool January last week 13.52; this week 14.27 plus 75.

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M G Broach April/May opened on the 28th ultimo at Rs. 546 and gradually gave way to Rs. 541½ on jobbers and Commission Houses selling. Around this level a prominent Indore operator and Exporting Houses were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 547. In sympathy with the rise in New York futures the bazar opened at Rs. 554 steady on the 29th ultimo, and went up to Rs. 556 on general buying but again declined to Rs. 554½ on moderate selling by Offices. At about this level Commission Houses, Jobbers and Shroffs were buyers which raised the prices to Rs. 561. On the 31st ultimo the bazar opened unchanged at Rs. 554½ and advanced to Rs. 564 on buying by Commission Houses and Bulls. From this level the values gave way to Rs. 556½ on selling by tired Bulls. On the 1st instant the bazar opened at Rs. 565 steady in accordance with the sharp advance in America. On selling by Commission Houses and Jobbers the prices gave way to Rs. 561½. On the 2nd instant the market opened at Rs. 562½ and improved to Rs. 563¾ on Shroffs buying. At about this level prominent brokers and jobbers were sellers which caused the market to drop to Rs. 558. On the 3rd instant the bazar opened steady at Rs. 566 and gave way to Rs. 564 on jobbers selling and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 562½ steady.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 532½ on the 28th ultimo and declined to Rs. 527½ on Offices selling. From this level the prices gradually improved to Rs. 544 on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying. Again going down to Rs. 542 the market further improved to Rs. 554 on prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses buying and after some fluctuations closed on the 3rd instant at Rs. 558. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 538 on the 28th ultimo and declined to Rs. 533¼. On buying by well-known Shroffs and some Commission Houses the market advanced to Rs. 560 and after some fluctuations closed on the 3rd inst. at Rs. 562. F G Bengal May opened on the 28th ultimo at Rs. 505 and closed at Rs. 523 on the 2rd instant, the highest being Rs. 525 and the lowest Rs. 504. Whilst July Bengal opened at Rs. 508 and closed at Rs. 528 the highest being Rs. 530 and the lowest Rs. 508.

SUGAR MARKET.

THROUGH MESSRS. HUSSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.

BOMBAY, April 4.

To-day being Jumma Day of the Mahomedans and Amalasya of the Hindus, the market assumed activity in the afternoon. A further weakening tendency in yesterday's closing rates opened to-day's market with a dull and quite tone ruling the bazar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar in the evening:—

Fine White Java Sugars—
Ready Rs. 26 per cwt.
Shipment March Sh. 27/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Sh. 27/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June/July Sh. 25 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/September Sh. 25 per cwt. F. B. H.

Continental B. R. B. Beet Sugar per cwt. F. B. H.
Ready Rs. 25/8 to 25/12 per cwt.

BOMBAY, April 4.

Since our last report of 28th ult. our market ruled strong during the latter part of last week and early part of this week with shorts covering and strong advices from London and Java and prices both for ready and forward advanced by 6d to 1s/6d. per cwt. all round. White Javas March/April Shipment was done from 28s/ to 29/8s and July/September from 25s to 25s/2 Free Bombay Harbour. Since last three days reports from America and Java are easier and there having free sellers prices have been reduced again by over one shilling and further decline expected. Reports from Karachi and Calcutta are also easier with very little business doing. Java reported quieter marked with many sellers and further decline expected. London and American markets are also easier with free selling. The cause of decline is Reports of 21 per cent increase in sowing of European Beet.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks.
T M O ready Rs. 26 equal 28s F. B. Harbour Stocks 15,000 bags.
T M O March/April equal 27s/8d F. B. Harbour Stocks 15,000 bags.
T M O June/July equal 24s/8d.
T M O July/September 24s/2d.
Best ready Rs. 25-4-0 to 25-12-0 F. B. Harbour Stocks 70,000 bags.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

April 4.

Very little of fluctuations have been noticed in the chemicals market, and the demand is also poor. There are stocks accumulating in the market, without genuine demand from consumers. This naturally tends to bring down the values, as weak holders offer their holdings at cut-prices. Brown sugar lead and Farina and Dextrine have evidenced decline in values, especially Brown which is now offered at Rs. 37/8 per cwt. The indenting value is nearly 238-10-0 per ton. Epsom salt and Magnesium chloride are quoted at Rs. 3 14 per cwt. There is a general scarcity of Epsom, and the indenting value kept firm at 24/4. Zinc Chloride is quoted at 028, the local price is nearly Rs. 24 per cwt. Caustic soda and Bleaching kept quiet changing hands at Rs. 22/8 and Rs. 12/4 respectively. Hydrosulphide soda is reported to have gone down further, English stuff being quoted at Rs. 4 1/4 and Bast at Rs. 1/5 per lb.

Market is practically drifting, with no interest and life.
Quotations are:—

Epsom salt Rs 4/4.
Acetate lead-white Rs 37.
Bleaching powder Rs. 13/8.
Potassium Chlorate Rs 0/3/9.
Caustic soda 98 per cent Rs 22/8.
Magnesium Chloride Rs 3/12.
Dextrine Rs 26.
Maize starch Rs 17/4.
Sodium Silicide Rs 14.
Acetic acid glacial 98 per cent Rs 0/8/6.
Aniline salt Rs. 0/11/3.
Chamber salt Rs. 4.
Acetate lead Brown Rs 39/8.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 24/4.
Farina Rs. 17/8.
Alum of chrome Rs. 21.
Bichromate soda Rs. 37.
Oxalic acid Rs. 32.

MILL STORES MARKET.

April 4.

There is extreme dullness in the mill stores market, and the volume of business transacted is practically of an insignificant character. Cotton Heralds which were expected to move with a boom, after the mills reopening have been still silent, and the prices quoted retail at Rs. 0-3-8, and in lots at Re. 0-3-6. Roller cloth, and other woollen goods have had no important doing this week. Japanese Bobbins are also quiet, with exception of Rovings of 5 8 inches and Ring enamel Bobbins of 5 inches lift. There is a general scarcity of Rovings and the prices quoted to the consumers are nearly Rs. 25.

Cotton Bandings met with some brisk animation, and the price has touched Rs. 1/6. per lb., for Oldham make Bandings. Ropes and Tubular bandings continued as usual, with little fluctuation in values.

Sundries have no special features. Picking bands and Pickers kept in moderate demand. Z.Z. quality Picking bands are quoted at Rs. 2 per lb.
The quotations are:—

Heralds—15/10s. Rs. 1/13/6.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/8.
Serell Bandings Rs. 1/6.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/6.
Sizing flannel-twill-62 Rs. 3/14.
Stubbing tubes English Rs. 56.
Roving tubes Japan Rs 25.
Barns Conical 5 inches Enamel Rs 8.
Virus Universal Varnish Rs 7/8.
Ring Rabbeth-5 inches Enamel Rs 10.
Warper Bobbins English Rs 72.
Dobby Harness Rs 23/12.
Card cans Fibre Rs 4/4.
Sizing flannel 72 inches Rs 4/4.

BUSINESS WAS DONE TO-DAY IN

LONDON, April 2.

Linseed Calcutta at £19 for April/May shipment to Hull.

Cottonseed Bombay at £10. Afloat to Hull.

Wheat parcel choice white Karachi at 44 for June/July.

Barley, Indian, part cargo afloat to Bristol at 26/6 parcels afloat to London at 30/3 for April shipment at 30/1 1/2.

Maize 1cd Karachi part cargo afloat to Bristol at 41/6 parcels afloat to London at 40/9.

LONDON, April 3.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed at £17 7/16 value for April/May shipment.

Shippers asked higher prices. Little trading was done.

Cottonseed Bombay closed at £10 sellers for April/May shipment. Market was inactive.

Cottonseed Bombay closed at £23 7/8 for April/May shipment.

Holders ask more price. No business has been reported.

SKIN SALE.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day fairly steady. 8250/00 sold.

Sheep skins Madras Prime and Medium were par to 6d. dearer. Ordinary, par to 2d. and Bombay Good and Ordinary were 4d. to 8d. dearer.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Bihar and Orissa: 31st March 1924. Light rain fell in Balasore, Sambalpur and Parts of Muzaffarpur. There was no rain in the rest of the province. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops are in progress and pressing and planting of sugarcane are not yet finished. Sowing of jute has commenced in Purnea but rain is badly needed. Fields are being ploughed for the next paddy crop. The condition of standing crops is on the whole good. Poor crops are, however, being harvested in Banka sub-division of Bhagalpur and in the Santal Parganas.

The price of common rice has risen in six districts and fallen in one and is stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters, excluding Angul, is 8.47 seers a rupee against 8.60 seers last week, and that of maize is 13 seers against 12.69 seers.

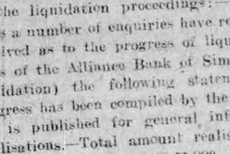
The supply of fodder and water is generally sufficient. The scarcity of water is, however, reported from some parts of Angul and of fodder from Singhbhum. The cattle disease is reported from ten districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

ACCORDIONS OR MELODIONS

—:o:—

S. ROSE & Co. Ltd. have a large and varied assortment of these very popular Instruments. Below are a few:—

No. YXR VIENNA PATTERN. Size 10×10,10keys, 3 Basses 2 Sets of Reeds Rs. 25 0
„ YXY „ „ „ „ „ 4 „ „ „ 28 0
„ YGX „ „ „ 11×12, 21 „ 8 „ 4 „ „ 65 0
„ HGR HOHNER MEDIUM ACCORDEON. Size 10×10 2 Rows of Reeds, 2 Stops, 8 fold Bellows „ 28 0
„ HEX „ „ Size 11½×12, 3 Stops, 3 Rows of Reeds, 9 fold Bellows „ 35 0
„ UHR „ CHROMATIC ACCORDEON, 9×12, 19keys 4 Basses, 2 Stops 2 Rows of Reeds, 9 fold Bellows „ 45 0
„ YDH „ VIENNA CHROMATIC, 12×11, 21keys 12 Basses, 4 Sets of Reeds, 14 fold Bellows. „ 75 0



MOUTH HARMONICAS

Only Best Grades in Stock

	Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Boy Scouts 10 Single Holes 20 Reeds	1 0	Brass Band 10D/Holes 40 Reeds	3 12
Marine Band „ „	1 8	Double Anchor 28 „	1 12
Trumpet Call „ „	1 8	Regulation 14 28 „	1 8
Star Vamper „ „	0 14	Echo 14 28 „	1 12
Virtuoso „ „	1 8	Diapason 16 32 „	2 0
Drum Major „ „	1 0	„ „ 20 40 „	2 12
Hohner Band „ „	1 8	GOLIATH Rs. 3/12, 5/8 and 6/8	

AUTOHARPS

The "POPULAR" MODEL	6 Chords 25 Strings	17 8
"LA MARGUERITE"	„	20 0
"EXCELSIOR"	9 Cords 32 „	32 8
"WAGNER" Chromatic	37 „	52 8

FULL LIST POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

RAMPART ROW, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

Telegrams:— "ROSEBUD," BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK AFFAIRS.

LIQUIDATION PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Apl. 3.

The Liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. have communicated the following report on the liquidation proceedings:—

As a number of enquiries have recently been received as to the progress of liquidation affairs of the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. (in liquidation) the following statement of the progress has been compiled by the liquidators and is published for general information.

Realisations.—Total amount realised to date is approximately Rs. 3,48,55,000. This is exclusive of cash balances and banks investments as at the date liquidation was resolved upon. Payments to date approximate Rs. 3,10,85,000 and include debts due to the Imperial Bank of India, Barclay's Bank Limited, London and Westminster Bank Ltd. London. On repayment of the debt due to the Imperial Bank a general floating charge in favour of the institution over the whole of the Alliance Bank's unpledged assets was extinguished and specifically pledged assets released and in addition title deeds of banks and various properties which had been deposited by way of collateral security were also returned. Debts due to the two London Banks were secured by pledge of specific assets which also had now been released and are all available for the realisation and ultimate distribution. Included in the above mentioned sum are payments made to secured and preferential creditors. No claims have been paid in full except under legal advice, coupled with the direction from the Calcutta High Court on test cases put up for adjudication as to whether such claims are payable in full and in priority to the general body of creditors. Full advantage has been taken of the facilities afforded by the provision of the Indian Companies Act 1913 in obtaining these directions so as to ensure that the rights of the general body of creditors have been adequately safeguarded. Investments with the exception of gilt-edged Government securities are being realised as and when favourable opportunities arise, due regard being had to the market conditions and the probable result of throwing large blocks of shares on the market at once which would only depress the prices to an unwarranted extent and make further realisations increasingly difficult. Gilt-edged securities above referred to have been retained for the present as the amount of interest earned is very considerable, all of which will ultimately be available for the general distribution. The capital value of these securities remains practically constant.

Bank's properties:—Sale of the bank's various properties throughout British India was extensively advertised and some 43 out of a total of 52 either have been sold or agreements for sale have been entered into. Prices realised are those now current in real property market but owing to recent and rapid slump in property values such prices cannot be compared favourably with prices ruling during boom and at which prices the majority of properties stood in the books of the bank. Due precaution has been taken that various properties have not been disposed of at sacrificial or knock out prices and accordingly several properties including the majority of Calcutta properties remain on hand and for these the liquidators are prepared to negotiate privately.

Liquidation expenses:—These owing to assistance at up-country branches rendered by the Imperial Bank have been kept within the narrowest possible limits and must be without precedent in liquidation of this nature and magnitude. All up-country branches now have been closed and liquidation work has been concentrated in Calcutta office only. Essential staff has been retained and in due course it will be possible to reduce the existing establishment still further but any immediate further reduction is at present not possible.

Dividends:—It is anticipated that sufficient funds will be realised and be available to permit of first dividend of Rs. 50 per cent. being declared either in May or June next. Creditors who have already received advance of this amount from the Imperial Bank will of course not receive this first dividend as the same under mandate forms is payable to the Imperial Bank in repayment of advances made to the individual creditors.

Any creditor, however, who did not take advantage of the Imperial Bank advance will be entitled to the dividend, when declared, on application and after submission of due proof of claim. Payment of further dividends of necessity depends on the rapidity with which the remaining assets are realised and at this stage it is impossible to forecast the date when the funds will permit of further dividends being declared. It is the liquidators' intention, however, to pay further dividends of smaller percentages directly the requisite sums become available. In this connection it must be borne in mind that as the liquidation proceeds, realisation of outstanding assets becomes increasingly difficult but no effort will be spared in realising all the assets of any realisable value. Ultimately it must be necessary to dispose of certain claims by public auction but no step in this direction will be taken before all concerned are consulted and necessary authorisation obtained.

London proceedings:—In order to protect the bank's assets in London and so make the same available in the pool a petition for compulsory winding up of the London branch was presented and the usual provisional order was made. Under this provisional order, Sir W. B. Peat has been appointed provisional liquidator and there is now no fear of the Indian assets being seized in execution by an ordinary creditor in England. It is anticipated, and the liquidators have been so advised by the most eminent Company lawyers in England, that the English proceedings, although technically separate, will, in fact, be ancillary to the main winding up in India and that as and when the dividends are declared in India, the English courts will sanction dividends of equal amounts being paid to the English creditors out of English assets and any surplus in England ultimately will be available for general distribution, irrespective of place of residence of the individual creditors. The Liquidators are in close touch with the provisional liquidator and although the position at first prior to the meeting of creditors and shareholders was extremely complicated, there is every reason to hope that the procedure outlined above will be followed.

Investigations:—The Committee of Investigation appointed at the creditors' meeting have completed the report, which the High Court has directed, may be forwarded to all creditors and share-holders for consideration prior to the meeting of creditors and shareholders which the Court has directed to be held on the 6th of June next. The Liquidators have also made separate and independent investigation into the bank's affairs which has revealed the fact that a complete report cannot be furnished unless further investigations are prosecuted in London. The Liquidators have accordingly instructed the provisional liquidator to continue their investigations and this work is now proceeding. On the receipt of a further report from London, it is the liquidators' intention to lay the whole position before an eminent Counsel in Calcutta for joint opinion to be given as to the liability of past Directors and officials. It is hoped that this joint opinion will be available before the forthcoming meeting of the creditors and shareholders, at which the liquidators will ask instructions as to the steps it is the general desire should be taken.

THE LIST OF APPLICATIONS WILL BE CLOSED ON OR BEFORE WEDNESDAY THE 30TH APRIL 1924.
A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

THE KUNDLEY POWER COMPANY, LIMITE

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.)

AUTHORISED— **SHARE CAPITAL**

5,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 1,000 EACH	RS. 50,00,000
100 FOUNDERS SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH	RS. 10,000
	RS. 50,10,000
ISSUED	RS. 50,10,000
PAID-UP	RS. 5,10,000

LOAN CAPITAL

7½% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES .. .. RS. 50,00,000

ISSUE OF
7½% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES
OF RS. 1,000 EACH AT PAR.

PAYABLE IN FULL ON APPLICATION.

Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 32,00,000 have already been taken up or promised to be taken up, and Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 18,00,000 or thereabouts are now offered for subscription.

The Debentures are secured by the Trust Deed mentioned in the body of the Prospectus.

DIRECTORS.

MR. R. D TATA, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, Director, Tata Sons, Ltd.
SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT., C.B.E.,
Currimbhoy Building, Outram Road, Bombay, Merchant.
MR. F. E. DINSHAW, No. 52, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitor.
THE HON'BLE SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, KT., C.I.E., M.B.E.,
No. 113, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Merchant.
MR. H. P. GIBBS, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, Director, Tata Sons, Ltd.

BANKERS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUDITORS

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE-HOLDERS.

SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART, K.C.S.I.
MR. F. E. DINSHAW.
MR. N. B. SAKLATVALA, C.I.E.

SOLICITORS FOR THE COMPANY.

MESSRS. LITTLE & Co., Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOLICITORS FOR THE TRUSTEES.

MESSRS. PAYNE & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

TATA SONS, LIMITED, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

NAVSARI BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS

The Kundley Power Company, Limited was registered on the 5th September 1923 and was formed primarily with the object of carrying out an extension of the hydraulic works of The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited and by means of the works to be constructed by the Company and the water storage thereby secured of increasing the hydraulic development of The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited and thereby the earning capacity of that Company and of The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and The Tata Power Company, Limited. The Company is to participate with The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited in the increased earnings to be derived from the works of the Company.

The Company's Works comprise the building of a main dam and an auxiliary dam in The Kundley Valley near the village of Somwadi in the Mawal Taluka, of the Poona District, a tunnel connecting the lake to be so formed with Lake Willingdon at Shirawta, a pipe line from the forebay at Khandalla to the Power House of The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited at Khopoli, the installation of an 8,000 K. W. Generating Unit with the necessary system of control in the said Power House, and transformers in the Receiving Station of The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited at Parel in the Island of Bombay, with cables for distribution of electrical energy in Bombay.

The estimated cost of the Company's Works inclusive of land, construction, plant an preliminary expenses is Rupees One Crore.

The estimated yield of electrical energy from the Company's Works is 5,00,00,000 B. T. Units per annum the whole of which has been contracted to be taken up.

The whole of the shares in the Company's capital, with the exception of the seven shares taken by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, have been subscribed for and allotted to The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and The Tata Power Company Limited.

The estimated earnings of the Company are Rs. 18,00,000 per annum, and the estimated working costs, including depreciation and administration, are Rs. 5,00,000 per annum so that the interest on this issue of Debentures is amply secured, and the Debentures should form an attractive investment.

The Debentures which will be issued as Bearer Debentures are repayable at par on the 30th September 1938, the Company being bound to redeem at par Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 2,00,000 on the 1st October 1928 and Debentures of the like aggregate nominal value on the 1st October in each succeeding year down to and including the year1937. The Company is at liberty to redeem the whole or any part of the Debentures on or at any time after the 1st October 1928 on giving three calendar months' previous notice of its intention to redeem.

The repayment of the principal and the payment of the interest on the Debentures is guaranteed by The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra-Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and The Tata Power Company, Limited, jointly and severally.

The Debentures carry interest at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum payable half yearly on the 1st April and the 1st October in each year.

The Debentures are issued under the power reserved to the Company by its Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association and in pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of the Company passed on the 7th September 1923 in terms of the Trust Deed mentioned below.

The holders of the Debentures are and will be entitled pari passu to the benefit of and will be subject to the provisions contained in an Indenture of Trust dated the 3th September 1923 and made between the Company of the first part, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and The Tata Power Company, Limited, of the second part and Sir Sassoon David, Bart., K.C.S.I., Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Nowrojee Bapuji Saklatvala of the third part whereby the lands buildings machinery and plant belonging to the Company are vested in the said Sir Sassoon David, Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Nowrojee Bapuji Saklatvala as Trustees, and whereby all other the property and assets of the Company (including its uncalled capital and undertaking) not so specifically vested are charged by way of floating security in favour of the said Trustees for securing the payment of the principal moneys and interest in respect of the said Debentures and whereby the due repayment of the said principal moneys and the due and punctual payment by the Company of the interest in respect of the said Debentures is guaranteed by The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply, Company Limited and The Tata Power Company, Limited, jointly and severally.

Under the before mentioned Trust Deed the holders of the Debentures have the right to appoint a Director of the Company.

The following information is given to comply with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 —

COMPANY'S MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

(a) A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with the names, addresses and descriptions of the signatories and the number of shares subscribed for by them respectively, and setting out the number of founders shares and the nature and extent of the interest of the holders in the property and profits of the Company is attached to this Prospectus.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION.

(b) The Articles of Association of the Company contain the following Articles dealing with the qualification and remuneration of Directors.

104. A Director of the Company shall need hold no qualification.

105. The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rupees Seventy-five for each meeting attended by him; and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issue thereof, or any Debentures issued by the Company; and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine; and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine, and in default of such determination within the year, equally.

106. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a bona-fide resident of Bombay and who shall come to Bombay for the purpose of attending a meeting, such sum as the Directors may consider fair compensation or for travelling expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified; and the Directors may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any member or members of their body constituting a Committee appointed by the Directors in terms of these Articles, and may pay the same.

128. If any Director shall be called upon to go or reside out of Bombay on the Company's business, or otherwise perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a member of any Committee formed by the Directors), the Board may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services, either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Board, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided, and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

NAMES ETC. OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS.

(c) The names descriptions and addresses of the Directors and Agents of the Company are as appearing on the face of this Prospectus.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

(d) The minimum subscription on which the Directors were entitled to proceed to allotment was seven ordinary shares of the nominal value of Rs. 7,000. The Company obtained the Certificate of the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, under Section 103, that it was entitled to commence business on the 7th September 1923.

The full amount of the share capital of the Company has been subscribed and allotted, and the Ordinary shares therein are paid up to the extent of Rs. 100 per share, the Founders shares being fully paid up.

FULLY PAID SHARES OR DEBENTURES

(e) No shares or Debentures have been issued as fully or partly paid up

VENDORS' CONTRACT

(f) and (g) The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited having its Registered Office at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, is under the Agreement of the 7th September 1923 hereinafter mentioned entitled to the payment in cash of Rs. 52,92,216 as consideration for the transfer by it to the Company of land acquired by the Vendor Company, in the villages of Somwadi, Rakaswadi, Shirde, Thoran, Javavali, Walwanti and Bhajgaon in the Mawal Taluka of the Poona District and of plant and machinery purchased by the Vendor Company for the proposed extension of its undertaking in the Kundley Valley in the said Taluka and District now undertaken by the Company and in refund of the ascertained expenditure incurred by the Vendor Company in connection with the proposed extension.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

(h) The estimated amount of the preliminary expenses of the Company is Rs. 25,000.

PAYMENTS TO PROMOTERS.

(i) The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, one of the promoters of the Company, is entitled to the sum of Rs. 52,92,216 mentioned above for the consideration above stated.

CONTRACTS.

(k) The following contracts which are or may be material have been entered into.

(a) Dated the 7th September 1923 (being the Agreement (a) referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company) between the Company of the first part, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited of the second part, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited of the third part, The Tata Power Company, Limited of the fourth part, Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Nanabhoy Tullockchand of the fifth part and Jivaji Dinshaw Ghandy of the sixth part being a contract for the adoption by the Company of an Agreement of the 31st day of August 1923 entered into between The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited of the first part The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited of the second part, The Tata Power Company, Limited of the third part the said Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Nanabhoy Tullockchand of the fourth part and the said Jivaji Dinshaw Ghandy on behalf of the Company then to be formed of the fifth part whereby it was agreed that on the formation of the Company the Company should acquire and take over from The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited the before mentioned lands, machinery and plant upon the terms and conditions therein mentioned and whereby it was agreed to form the Company under the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association under which the same has now been registered.

(b) Dated the 7th September 1923 between the Company of the one part and Tata Sons, Limited of the other part (being the Agreement () referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company) for the appointment of Tata Sons, Limited as the Agents of the Company.

(c) Dated the 13th September 1923 between the Company of the first part, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and The Tata Power Company, Limited of the second part and Sir Sassoon David, Bart, K.C.S.I. Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Nowrojee Bapuji Saklatvala C. I E. of the third part, being the Debenture Trust Deed above referred to.

AUDITORS.

(l) The Auditors of the Company are Messrs A. F. Ferguson & Co., Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS.

(m) Mr. R. D. Tata, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. H. P. Gibbs are Directors of The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, Mr. R. D. Tata, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. H. P. Gibbs are Directors of The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and Mr. R. D. Tata Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. H. P. Gibbs are Directors of The Tata Power Company, Limited. As such they are indirectly interested in the Agreement (k) (a) above referred to.

Mr R. D. Tata and Mr. H. P. Gibbs as Directors and Members of Tata Sons, Limited are directly interested in the Agreement (k) (b) above referred to to the extent of their respective interests in the remuneration to be earned by the Agents thereunder.

VOTING RIGHTS.

(n) Each share in the Company of whatever denomination confers the right to one vote.

APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

Applications in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Company's Agents Tata Sons, Limited, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, accompanied by the deposit of Rs. 1,000 upon each Debenture applied for. When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Preference will be given in allotting the Debentures to applicants who are Share holders in The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited or The Tata Power Company, Limited.

INSPECTION OF CONTRACTS, TRUST DEED etc.

Copies of this Prospectus with the form of application can be obtained and copies of the above mentioned Contracts and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above mentioned Trust Deed and the form of Debenture can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time between the hours of 11-30 A.M. and 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time) on any week day not being a Public Holiday, other than Saturdays when the hours for inspection will be between 11-30 A.M. and 1 P.M. and applicants for Debentures will be deemed to have notice of the contents of the said documents.

Dated at Bombay this 27th day of March 1924.

REGISTERED OFFICE :—
Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

R. D. TATA
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY
F E DINSHAW
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS
H. P. GIBBS.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

MRS. NAIDU AT JOHANNESBURG

INDIA IN OR OUT OF THE EMPIRE.

The Indian community of Johannesburg turned out in festive spirit, in mail week, to welcome Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, a delegate of the All-India Congress, who arrived at Johannesburg Station by a special train from Pretoria.

The station itself had been gaily decked with flags, and a large crowd of Indians thronged the platform and the precincts of the station.

Many of the women wore Oriental garb—prettily embroidered silk dresses and veils of almost every hue. The menfolk, in fez or coloured turban, wore long streamers of red, white and green ribbons on their coats. By the time the train was due excitement ran high.

As the engine, which was bedecked with flags and evergreens, drew into the station the crowd burst into cheers, says the Rand "Daily Mail."

Mrs. Naidu, dressed in Eastern fashion, was welcomed by prominent members of the Indian community, and was presented with a large bouquet. A garland of flowers was placed around her neck, and she was escorted to an open carriage drawn by four white horses.

Seated beside the top-hatted driver, in full uniform of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, with medals complete, was Nahwab Khan, her bodyguard. Nahwab Khan was attached to Lord Roberts's bodyguard at the time of the Anglo-Boer War.

The carriage then moved off, and made its way to the Palladium, heralded by a large number of Indians, who bore inscribed banners.

At the Palladium Mrs. Naidu was welcomed by Dr. William Godfrey, and was presented with an illuminated address.

A number of speeches were made, and Mrs. Naidu replied. She spoke for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and was accorded a great ovation.

"INDIA IN OR OUT OF THE EMPIRE"

SOUTH AFRICA TO DECIDE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu spent yesterday morning in Pretoria, arriving from Lourenco Marques.

At the Skating Rink she delivered "her message" to "her people," amid great enthusiasm.

Some local Indians first spoke in condemnation of the Class Areas Bill, on which they hoped the Government would hear Mrs. Naidu, and that General Smuts, who had shown in very many instances a high sense of justice, would display it on this occasion. Opposition was voiced by the speakers to the principle of segregation, one stating that he would prefer to see all the Indians in the country "blotted out" rather than submit to such an indignity as the Bill entailed.

Mrs. Naidu, when called on to speak, nimbly got on to the table and addressed the meeting.

"I say", she declared, "India has given me a message. It is India within the Empire if possible; outside, if necessary, and South Africa will decide. It is the brief, terse, pregnant and final say of the Indian people."

The speaker recalled the passive resistance movement initiated by Mahatma Gandhi, which she decribed as the great lesson learnt in South Africa, which Gandhi had left to the Indians as a warning to the Europeans in this land.—She hoped it would not be necessary to remind her people of that lesson.

Among South African Christians, instead of the Sermon on the Mount, she had found the Imperial policy, a love of Empire. She had not found in Africa that sense of Christian justice for which Christ died. She appealed to Englishmen and Dutchmen, the white Europeans who were the dominant power behind General Smuts.

She asked South Africans to remember that the Indian was a human being; as he had not been segregated in death, he should not be segregated in life.

THE MAYOR'S NON-PARTICIPATION.

The Mayor of Johannesburg briefly explained to a "Rand Daily Mail" representative the statement regarding his refusal to be present officially at the welcome reception given by the local Indian community to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

He said that a deputation of Indians had approached him in this matter, and, after giving the members thereof a courteous hearing, he intimated that he saw no special reason why he should comply with the request to attend the welcome in his capacity as Mayor of Johannesburg.

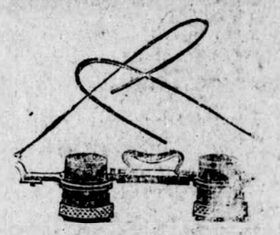
With regard to the refusal of the use of the Town Hall to enable the Indians to welcome Mrs. Naidu there, the Mayor said that he was not to blame for this. If blame there was, then it should be attached to Mr. A. Law Palmer, chairman of the General Purposes Committee, who was prepared to accept full responsibility for his action.

A BLUFF.

The Indians are trying to work up, writes the "Sunday Times" of Johannesburg, under the caption "Indian Eyewash," an hysterical agitation against the Class Areas Bill, and no doubt the good lady who has come over from India will stir them in an almost Gandhi-like manner. Her earliest pronouncement contained the following message: "It is India within the Empire if possible; outside, if necessary, and South Africa will decide." But that sort of argument cannot carry much weight in this country. If we give way to it we may soon be threatened that unless the Indians have the vote in South Africa, then India will disown the Empire. The future of the white people in the Union cannot possibly be decided by the Indians in India.

As a matter of fact, we are not in favour of the Class Areas Bill in its present form. It might conceivably be used to enforce measures the scope of which it was never intended to cover. In whatever form it ultimately reaches the Statue Book, we should protest against it being applied with harshness to the Indian community. We must confess that we do not think the Indian influx has been a benefit to South Africa; but still nobody wishes to treat them with obvious injustice or severity. In recent years, however, they have certainly developed a disposition to cry out before they are hurt, and to attempt to turn into international issues a number of points which with a little more levelheadeness, and a little less political self-assertiveness, might have been settled without any trouble.

But it seems necessary to tell the agitators among the Indians rather plainly that South Africa is not going to be bull-dozed into a policy which it regards as harmful to its own future. It is all very well for people outside to preach, or shout, at us; but we know best where our own shoe pinches, or is likely to pinch. The race and colour problems in this country are extraordinarily complicated. The population of European descent is not making the headway it ought to do in order to safeguard its position: though we are hopeful that the paying of greater attention to this issue will improve the position in the future. But it would be fatal for the white race to allow its policy to be imposed upon it from without. It must protect its own interests. It must watch over the future of its own children. Those are inalienable rights which we cannot allow to be whittled down by an Asiatic agitation largely fomented from India for Indian political purposes.



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HIGH COURT.

ANGLO-INDIA AND C.-S. NAVIGATION CO.

DIRECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Before Mr. Justice Kemp.
N. H. Moos.

v/s.

Frank Spaull and others.

At the further hearing of the misfeasance summons in the matter of Anglo-India and Colonial Steam Navigation Co. Mr. Spaull during the course of his cross examination further stated that he paid Rs. 7,500 to one Pandit who was a clerk in an Insurance Co. This amount was paid to him for his valuable services in the formation of the Co. He did not know of the antecedents of Mr. Pandit, neither did he know whether Pandit had anything to do with shipping. After the registration of the Co. he was appointed head of the share department.

He also paid Rs. 500 to a man of Sir Hukamchand. He did so on the dictation of Mr. Mehta.

The Eastern Shipping Brokers and Agency Ltd., was formed with a capital of a crore of rupees. It was a private Co. and it was to act as agents of the Anglo-India. It was formed by the principle directors of the Anglo-India Co., in order to earn the Agency Commission of the Co.

The prospectus was drawn up by him but it was finally settled by all the directors. In the said prospectus the estimate of profits of about 60 per cent. was based upon the tonnage which would be secured by the purchase of 10 ships. In estimating the profits, the freight was taken at half the price of what was prevailing at that time i.e. the freight was calculated at 80sh. per ton.

He denied that it was a false statement made in the prospectus that there was assured cargo of already established interests of the directors. He himself had cargo of 1000 tons a month; Dickinson had 200 tons, Russell had between 2000 to 5000 per month. Narielwala had 2000 tons and could obtain more and Sir Hukamchand although he was not a shipper was in a position to influence a large amount of cargo.

The assured cargo of members of the Co other than the directors included the members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, of the Kerala Corporation and the Malabar Economic Union Ltd. There were several other members who were friends of the directors and who had available cargo to be shipped.

After the issue of the prospectus the directors were certainly not pledged to buy the 10 ships. It was true that they had referred to the offer of the 10 ships as "the present fleet" in the prospectus, but this was a general statement made and was not intended to convey that that there were actually 10 ships with which the Co. was starting. There was no specific mention in the prospectus about an auxiliary service. It was not correct to state that the whole of the floatation of the Co. was on account of this offer of 10 ships although the possession of ships were to form a highly important part in the formation of the Co.

At the Board meeting of the 26th January no mention was made in the minutes concerning the offer of 10 ships because no definite conclusion was arrived at. At that time the purchase of the Brunton's Works was more important than the purchase of the ships. It was absolutely necessary in the interests of the Co. to purchase these works. He would not form a shipping Co. on the scale of the Anglo-India without securing a place like the Brunton's Works. They could send their ships there for repairs and thus save much expenses. The works had other profit-making departments in connection with shipping. The Brunton's built river boats and launches and were constructing the S. S. Aziz at that time.

The Bruntons wanted 20 lacs of rupees and he accepted the offer. He would have paid even 25 lacs; it was so necessary for the Company. There was a report made by Dickinson and Capt. Ternel and it was not true that no such report was ever made or submitted to the other directors. There was also a balance-sheet attached to the report which showed the financial position and business of the Brunton's Works. These papers were placed before the directors and he could not help it if they did not see them. It was not true that the purchase of Brunton's Works was a completed contract before the floatation of the Co. and that the directors after the registration of the Co. had nothing to do but to confirm the said purchase. He paid 6 lacs on 31st January on behalf of the Co. to the vendors although no title had been then made out. It was a term of the contract that 6 lacs should be paid before the title deeds would be handed over to the Co. Then on 28th February 4 lacs more were paid. This payment was agreed to be made by February so they had to pay this amount although the title had not been till then made out. The delay for not examining the title deeds before February was the fault of the Co.

"NO FOUNDATION."

There was no foundation for the allegation and he absolutely denied that he was in a hurry to make these payments to the Vendors because he was to get a Commission on the sale.

He believed that Capt. Ternel got Rs. 40,000 by way of Commission from the Vendors for the sale of their works, but he denied that Capt. Ternel gave him Rs. 8,000 as his share of the Commission. The Rs. 8,000 which he received from Capt. Ternel were really in respect of the payment of Rs. 12,000 he had made out of his own money on behalf of the directors and himself being the qualification money on which the Trading Certificate from the Registrar was issued. He had authorised Capt. Ternel to recover the balance of Rs. 8,000 from the directors and when he recovered this amount he paid the same to him (ie.) Mr. Paull).

On 29th January the Trading Certificate was granted and on 30th January he withdrew 1 lac of rupees for preliminary expenses as was stated in the prospectus. The directors who used to come to the office daily knew of this withdrawal. He could not say however who was the cashier or whether any entry of one lac was made in the books.

It was specifically mentioned in the prospectus that one lac would be given to the promoters for preliminary expenses and really he was not bound to give an account of each and every detail of the moneys spent by him. He however submitted an account to the Co. as a matter of grace on his part.

The giving of under writing commission was fully considered by the directors. It was given up because it would have meant the giving of about 5 per cent. to the underwriters and thus it would have formed an heavy item of expenditure. It was usual in England to give 5 per cent. by way of underwriting commission. They therefore resolved that no underwriting should be issued but that it may be left open to subscribe shares through brokers or approved agents. Brokerage of 2 per cent. was certainly payable on all the shares subscribed through brokers or approved agents. It was correct when he stated in his affidavit that it was not the business of the Co. to appoint brokers or approved agents. It was the business of the promoters to appoint them before the registration of the Co and after that it was the business of the agents of the Co. All the members of the Agency firm would have a right of appointing brokers and approved agents. He gave letters of guarantee of certain percentage of shares to some brokers for their clients. He did not know what was going to happen to the Co. This was the first of its kind floated in India on such a large scale and he did not know whether all the shares would be taken up or not and whether the floatation of the Co would be a success. In fact there was an oversubscription and the Co. had to return about Rs. 3,39,000. He initialled some of the application forms in order to assure the allotment of shares to them. He never took a pie as brokerage for himself and as a director he could not take any brokerage. He did not know who wrote out the books of account.

PURCHASE OF CARLTON HOUSE.

With regard to the purchase of Carlton House it was necessary to possess a place to establish the Co's. office in its various departments and to accommodate the managing staff. The suggestion for the purchase first came from someone from Mr. S. K. Billimoria's firm. They were given only 48 hours to decide whether they would purchase the house for 25 lacs because they were told that there was already an offer from somebody else for the same amount. Then they consulted Mr. Chambers who was the architect in constructing the building. He stated that it would cost 16 lacs to put up a building of the kind exclusive of the cost of the land and that at that time it was almost impossible to obtain a plot in that locality. Mr. Chambers said that 25 lacs was not an excessive price at that time but was quite a reasonable price Mr. Chambers did not charge any fees. They had got all the details of the house such as rent etc., and all the directors knew of these details. It was not correct when the directors stated that they had no voice in the matter of the purchase that everything had been completed by him and that nothing had been left to the directors but to ratify his agreement. The directors were fully aware that he was making a contract for the purchase of the house and if they were against the purchase they could have stopped him. Nobody got as far as he was aware any commission on this bargain.

While he was in Bombay the premises were not occupied by the Co. and he did not know anything about the notices to vacate given to the tenants. He denied that Carlton House was purchased for a speculative purpose i.e. for re-selling it at a profit. He considered it quite a sound business proposition to purchase a large building for establishing the Co's office and its managing staff although not a single ship had been purchased then nor any business was actually transacted for the Co. They wanted a building immediately and they could not have waited for 2 years without a building.

As to the purchase of S. S. "Oruro" he stated that he knew that the "Oruro" was built in 1878, that it was destroyed by fire early in September 1919 and was condemned. He did not know that it was sold to Ebrahim Dawood Kazi for £169. He did not know that the insurance premium paid on the ship came to about Rs. 43,800 for 3 months i.e. Rs. 1,75,400 per year i.e. one-fifth of its price paid by the Co. namely 9 lacs of rupees. The old age of the boat could not be the reason for such high premium. The boat was suitable for the Co's. coastal service. He did not know that the boat required the consumption of a large amount of coal. Capt. Ternel would know about it. He was satisfied with Capt. Ternel's knowledge and did not inquire any further.

The contract was subject to the ratification of the Board of Directors and it was subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions on the part of the vendor. The earnest was paid before the contract was completed because they were anxious to purchase it. They wanted to take up a contract for sending cargo to Mauritius for a period of 12 months. The bottom of the ship had been examined and the ship had been surveyed in the dry dock otherwise the Board of Trade would not have certified it.

He found out later on that the vessel was accepted although in terms of the contract no trial trip was taken, delivery was not given in time but was delayed for a fortnight causing thereby considerable loss to the Co. and although the vessel was not classed as 100A1. It was the duty of the directors to see that all the conditions of the contract were fulfilled before they took delivery of the boat. The Co. were entitled to claim damages from the Vendor for loss to the Co. by the delay.

On the 4th Oct. the Directors paid 2 lakhs more. He did not understand why this sum was paid to the vendor although the Co., had a claim against him. He knew that the ship would require repairs to the extent of Rs. 50,000. He now found from the bills submitted to the Co., for the repairs to the boat that they came to Rs. 156,000. He thought that all the bills should not have been paid by the Co. The vendor was liable to pay about Rs. 50,000 and this sum should not have been paid by the Co. He heard later on that the claim of this boat was lying for 2 years on the road at Jacob Circle. He did not know how many voyages this boat made or whether it carried complete cargo. He was not going to admit that the Oruro made a loss of Rs. 54,000 on its voyages. He though that the books were very badly kept and that certain amounts were wrongly inserted to account of the voyages. When he returned from England he found a good deal of mismanagement all round. He made inquiries as to the position of the Co., and at that time Capt. Ternel told him that the Oruro had made a profit.

The chief reason for his resignation was the all round mismanagement.

The particular instances amongst others of mismanagement were firstly the payment of all the bills concerning the repairs to Oruro, secondly the books of account concerning the voyages were wrongly kept and thirdly the withdrawal of 10 lakhs of rupees by the Directors from London which they had remitted there to enable him to purchase 4 ships. They left him no discretion in this matter. He was sure that if he had been allowed to purchase the 4 ships the Co., to-day would have been flourishing in spite of the fact that there was a fall in the value of the ships and the price of freight.

The purchase of the boat was neither improper nor wrecklessly or extravagantly made. It was not true that no inquiry was made as to its age or value or other particulars nor was the price paid very high. He thought that the sale of the "Oruro" by the liquidator was very cheap. It should have fetched Rs. 125,000 which would be its price as scap iron.

The S. S. Aziz was seen being constructed at Brunton's in 1919. The suggestion for purchasing it was first made by Capt. Ternel. He also thought of purchasing it for the Co. He was interested in it and liked it because this was the first ship which was being built in India. He did not mention this ship in the prospectus because it was not purchased. This ship being built for one Mr. Besse. Capt. Ternel who was superintending its construction told him that Mr. A. Besse was wrongfully claiming from him Rs. 7,500 and that unless Besse withdrew this claim he would not recommend the purchase of S. S. Aziz from him by the Company. He Mr. Spaull did not think there was anything wrong on the part of Capt. Ternel although he himself would not have done so. The price that was agreed to be paid was the actual cost incurred in constructing it. No profit was given to Mr. Besse on this transaction. On 28th February, a cheque for 2 lakhs was signed by him and Shirazee without any authority from the Board but the directors who attended the office knew of this. Altogether Rs. 641,000 were paid to Besse. He knew that Bruntons had made a claim for Rs. 156,000 for certain expenses incurred by them. He thought that this was all a part of the disaster. This boat was still incomplete. The allegation made against him by Mr. Narielwala that this boat was meant for his (Spaull's) personal use for moving about from port to port on behalf of the Company, was indeed very ridiculous. Narielwala and himself were friends for the last many years and he could not say one way or the other as to what led Mr. Narielwala to say such a thing.

With regard to the purchase of S.S. Rampur i.e. Nanio Maru No. 2 which was lying at Singapore and had to be brought at the Company's expense to Bombay, he denied that it was an imprudent purchase.

They were indeed in a hurry to buy this boat for their coastal service as there was plenty of cargo lying to be taken up. They saw that the boat was in a seaworthy condition. He heard later on that a report had been made by the officer in charge of the boat that it was disgracefully stripped of most of its fittings. He himself was not here and he thought that the Directors should not have taken delivery of the boat.

With regard to the purchase of S. S. Nagpur he knew nothing as he was not in Bombay. He had nothing to do with its purchase. He was not responsible for transferring 225,000 from the Co. to the Eastern Agency as a loan to the Sugar Corporation of Mauritius. The Eastern Agency was to get a Commission for supervising the Brunton's Works and out of that Commission, Capt. Ternel was to get a share.

In answer to a question from the Court, the witness stated that on 28th April he left Bombay for England and returned in September. He went there only once. The Board wanted him to go in February but he could not get away.

In answer to Sir Chimanlal's questions the witness stated that Reyford who was the manager was responsible for the payment of the excess of the bills of "Oruro." It was not mismanagement on the part of the Board not to allow him to buy the four ships but it was mismanagement not to allow him to buy any ships. In February, local merchants had offered the Company ocean going ships for sale and they were considered by the Board. When he reached England in May a drop in the values of ships and in freight had begun. The journal "Fairplay" which was a leading journal in the shipping world in its issues of the month of May discussed the fall in the values of the ships and freight. In 1921, the freight fell to £8 a ton and if the Company had bought these ships it would have meant a loss to the Company.

It was the duty of the Marine Superintendent to see that there were proper fittings to the ship Rampur. It was not the duty of the directors to see to that.

In answer to a question in re-examination by Mr. Taraporewala, the witness stated that his expenses for coming to India were paid by the India Office.

Mr. Spaull's examination was finished when the Court rose for the day.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

ONE ACCUSED SENTENCED

Emperor,

vs.

(1) Govind Rawji (2) Genoo Vishram.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury.)

The accused were charged under sections 304 and 107 of the Indian Penal Code with having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder of one Rasul a Punjabi. The second accused was further charged with having aided and abetted the first accused in the commission of the said offence:

Mr. Thanawala appeared for the Prosecution.

Dr. P. N. Daruwala Bar-at-Law appeared on behalf of accused No. 2.

The prosecution case was that on 13th January last the accused 1 and 2 were going along Supariabag Road Parel at about 2-30 p.m. The accused No. 2 stopped near the G.I.P. Workshop to give Re. 1 to one fruit-seller named Raibai, which he owed her. He promised the balance of 4 annas the next day. At that time the deceased Punjabi was standing there and he began to abuse the accused 2 and threatened him to pay up the balance. The accused 1 and 2 told him to mind his own business and not interfere in the matter. Thereupon the Punjabi gave a blow to accused No. 1 and started running. Accused No. 1 and 2 both pursued him. They caught him and a scuffle ensued. The Punjabi was thrown down and while he was trying to get up the accused 2 caught hold of him while accused 1 stabbed him with a knife. The Punjabi shortly thereafter died. Police were informed the accused were arrested.

The defence of accused No. 2 was that he took no part in the scuffle but was trying to separate accused No. 1 and the Punjabi.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against accused No. 1 and not guilty against accused No. 2. His Lordship accordingly sentenced accused 1 to 4 years rigorous imprisonment and acquitted the accused No. 2.

Bombay-Poona Reliability Trials, 1924

"The Times of India" Tuesday, March 4th: "One Motor Cyclist arrived at Poona half-an-hour in advance of schedule time, and thereby lost a whole handful of marks, and others lost a few marks because their Watches had proved unequal to the occasion." This goes to prove that the Watches used on this Trial were not "Meridian" and we (G. A. Charpie and Co.) advise all Motorists to have as part of their Equipment a reliable "Meridian" Time-keeper, used extensively during the "Great War" by the British Forces—Navy, Army and Royal Air Force.

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I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal ex
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Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of Pills Rs. 7; Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

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C/o Desai Street at Tadkeshrar
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ear Sheikh Sahib,

Kindly send me your medicine at your earliest convenience and oblige. I used your medicine once and am got rid of my complaints.

KORA RAM, SHOPKEEPER,
Fort Sandeman Belochistan, Dist. Sob

My Dear Sheikh Sahib.

I used your medicine and praise it.

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Kindly send your medicine at once as it has proved efficacious once]

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LORD OLIVIER'S SPEECH.

HOLLOW PLEA OF RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS.

Mr. Bernard Houghton writes in the "Daily Herald":—

If Mr. Reed will examine the names mentioned by Reuter (as those of newspapers which approved Lord Olivier's speech) he will see that they are mainly those of Anglo-Indian newspapers. You might as well quote the "Belfast News Letter" as giving the opinion of Ireland. Outside the ring of the Anglo-Indian ruling class there can be only one opinion in India on Lord Olivier's speech.

The objection of Indian Nationalists to the Montagu Constitution is that it is bad in principle. It is an attempt to link together in a coalition two classes, the Anglo-Indians and the people, whose interests are opposed to theirs in foreign policy, in commercial and financial policy, in the army, in education, in taxation, and, above all, in the grand questions of freedom or autocratic rule. Such attempts have only one result.

In India, the officials rule exactly as before. Three years of the Montagu Act have made this clear, even to the Moderates. The Nationalists, the vast majority, understood it from the first.

The excuse of religious dissensions seems rather a rationalising of official desires. The true cure for such quarrels is political freedom, for when men govern themselves they become engrossed in a dozen problems in civic life, which touch them nearly, and religious difficulties sink into the background. These hatreds flourish best in the hot-house air of autocratic rule.

But if this be the real reason why Lord Olivier would deny liberty to India why has he not given it to Burma? In Burma there are not, and never have been, any religious dissensions.

INDIA AND ROUND TABLE.

The "Round Table" for March, the "Imperial" quarterly, has a remarkable article from its Indian correspondent which puts forward very much the same view that has been taken by the "Daily Herald." An inquiry into the Indian constitution would "very probably" mean the Swarajists from their non-co-operation policy. Refusal of inquiry must weaken the Indian Liberals and alienate public opinion generally.

Whatever view be held as to the fitness of India for considerable constitutional advance in the immediate future (the writer continues), it is plain to every unprejudiced observer that some modification of the present machinery is eminently desirable, if only to obviate the friction which its operation has engendered between certain of its parts. . .

The situation in India will unquestionably deteriorate if there is no adjustment to the needs of the moment. . . Moreover, whether we like it or not, politically-minded India is still unconvinced that we are in earnest about the progress of the country towards responsible government. There is a general belief that we desire for some time longer to enjoy our privileged position in occupying the higher administrative posts and in shaping, the destinies of the country. . . .

"All available information seems, in the view of the writer, to point to the conclusion that the chances of taking the next constitutional step successfully will be prejudiced if this step is long delayed.—"Daily Herald."

The death took place at Allahabad, on Thursday morning, after a short illness, of Mr. E. A. Howard, Barrister and Administrator-General of the United Provinces at the age of 55. References were made in the High Court and the Acting Chief Justice closed the courts in the afternoon. The funeral the same evening was largely attended by the Bench and the Bar.—A.P.

There is considerable excitement in Sukkur over the acquisition by the Lloyd Barrage Authorities under the Land Acquisition Act of a Hindu crematorium at Sukkur.—A. P.

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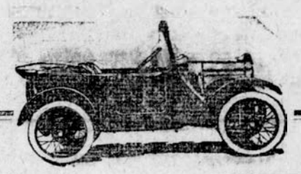

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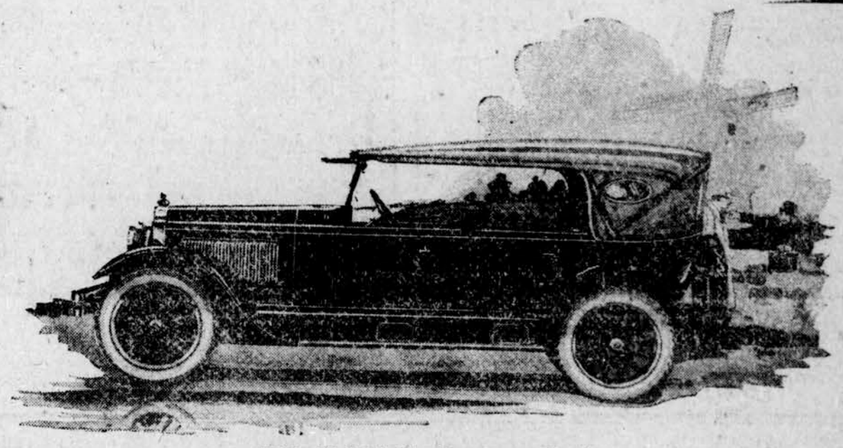

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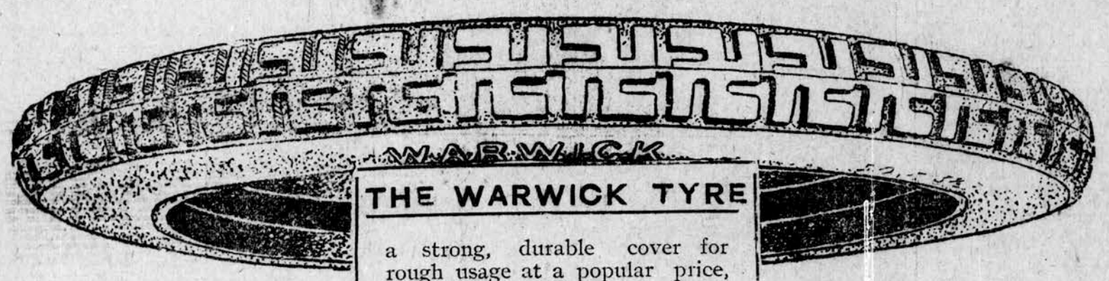

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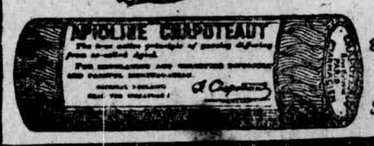

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